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CPSU CONGRESS RESULTS TIED TO MBFR TALKS

LD101605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 81 p 6

[Correspondent I. Melnikov dispatch: "Under the Sign of the Soviet Initiatives"]

[Text] Vienna, 5 Mar--Today's plenary session at the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe was the first since the end of the 26th CPSU Congress. The congress' historic decisions and the report delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, attracted the attention of the participants in the talks. The program put forward by the congress for continuing and deepening detente and fighting to end the arms race again demonstrated with the utmost cogency that the CPSU and the Soviet state are resolutely pitting against the West's course of intensifying the danger of a war line of vigorously defending peace and of radically improving the international situation.

Today's session in the Hofburg Palace was addressed by the USSR and Belgian delegates. Ambassador N.K. Tarasov, leader of the Soviet delegation, declared that the extensive package of specific new political and military initiatives put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress provides answers to the most burning and urgent problems of our time and touches on the situation in various regions of the world, especially Europe. The congress' conclusions and assessments relating to the mutual reduction and limitation of troops and armaments wherever military confrontation has reached a particularly dangerous scale has the most direct relevance to the center of the European Continent.

The compromise proposals put forward at the talks during 1980 by the USSR and its allies open up real and immediate [blizkiy] prospects for the conclusion of a first agreement, which the peoples of our whole continent have long been awaiting. These peaceful initiatives are backed up by practical action. A vivid example of this is the Soviet Union's unilateral withdrawal from central Europe of 20,000 servicemen, 1,000 tanks and other military hardware.

Touching on the posture of the NATO countries, which are stubbornly refusing to embark on the mutual reduction of troops and armaments, the head of the Soviet delegation remarked that it is determined by these countries' common line of stepping up war preparations. By sidestepping the key issues of the talks and ducking a constructive response to the socialist states' proposals the West is seeking to change in its own favor the balance of military forces at the center of the European Continent. For more than 6 years now the Western side has refused even to accept so simple and clear a proposal as that on not increasing the numerical strength of all participants' forces during the negotiating period. We might ask those who love to fuel the myth of the so-called "Soviet threat": On the basis of all this, just who is really interested in creating a military threat and from whose side is such a threat to be expected? If the NATO countries continue to drag out the Vienna talks while simultaneously building up their military potential in Europe, then, as the CPSU Central Committee report notes, we will have to take this fact into consideration.

The USSR delegation noted that the world situation now requires new additional efforts to remove the threat of war and strengthen international security. Such efforts are also needed at the Vienna talks. In this connection real ways and means of reaching a first-stage agreement relating to the reduction of USSR and U.S. ground forces and armaments in central Europe and also to the "freezing" of the numerical strength of the other direct participants' armed forces in the region have been indicated in detail.

The entire proceedings of the 26th congress, the CPSU Central Committee report and the speeches at the congress by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and the leaders of the fraternal communist and workers parties, the head of the Soviet delegation said in conclusion, are permeated with the idea that it is not preparation for war, which condemns the peoples to a pointless waste of their material and spiritual wealth, but the consolidation of peace that is the guiding thread to the future.

MOSCOW REPORTS WARSAW PACT EXERCISE PLANS

LD101736 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] The Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states intend to hold in the second half of March 1981, on the territories of the Polish People's Republic, the GDR, USSR and CSSR, a planned joint headquarters exercise of the allied armies and air forces with designated units [s chastyami oboznacheniya], condenamed "Soyuz-81". The exercise is being held in order to improve coordination and to work out questions of cooperation between superior headquarters of the fraternal armies and air forces during jointly conducted actions.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1755 GMT on 10 Mar 81 carries a report on the exercise plans which adds: "The exercise is to be held to perfect unit teamwork and cooperation of the higher headquarters of the fraternal armies and fleets in their joint actions.]

FURTHER ON HIJACKING OF PAKISTANI AIRCRAFTS

Delegation Arrives in Syria

LD110424 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Excerpts] The Pakistani airliner which was hijacked on 2 March and which landed in Damascus is located 1 km from the main building of Damascus International Airport.

On the demand of the persons who hijacked it, it has been refueled.

As is known, an official Pakistani delegation has arrived in Damascus from Islamabad to negotiate with the people who seized the aircraft.

Pakistani Actions in Kabul Hit

BK101606 Moscow in Urdu to Pakistan 1300 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Commentary by TASS correspondent Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] The Pakistani Airline plane which was hijacked on 2 March arrived in Damascus on Monday from Kabul along with the hostages. During the 6 days [it was in Kabul], the DRA Government made every effort to ensure the safety of the passengers and assist the hijackers and the Pakistani representatives--who had arrived in Kabul especially for this objective--to resolve the issue. As a result of the efforts made by the Afghan authorities, the hijackers released the women, children and other sick passengers. The released passengers and other hostages who remained captive in the aircraft thanked the Afghan Government for this help and denounced the Pakistani Government for its inaction in this regard.

The facts testify that this inaction by Islamabad was not accidental. The Pakistani side became active with great enthusiam, but it was aimed at something else. Instead of directing their efforts toward a solution of the plane hijacking issue and ensuring the safety of the passengers, the Islamabad authorities began making various baseless demands to Afghanistan and tried to delay direct negotiations with the hijackers, thus ignoring the lives of the hostages. They tried to avoid their responsibility for misinforming world public opinion and their responsibility for the lives and fates of the passengers and the crew and the solution of the issue.

Under the circumstances the question arises automatically whether it was not the desire of some (?quarters) of Islamabad to witness the tragedy of the passengers of the Pakistani aircraft at Kabul airport? The similarity of stands between Islamabad and Washington is also interesting. For example, the U.S. State Department issued a statement expressing anti-Afghan sentiments and which, without any logic, stresses that the Afghan authorities and also the Soviet Union are responsible for the security of the passengers of the Pakistani aircraft. Fortunately, no disaster occurred at Kabul airport. Exemplary patience, humanity and the political prudence of the Afghan authorities helped avoid such an incident.

It sometimes happens in life that neighbors do not have pleasant relations between them. When any natural calamity is faced, however--such as fire and (?illness)--the two sides help each other. In the case of the hijacking of the Pakistani aircraft also, it should have been resolved mutually, ignoring the old dispute. The Government of Afghanistan followed this policy. It has shown that it sincerely adheres to its peaceful policy and was willing to resolve the extremely dangerous issue on the basis of good neighborliness and friendship. On the contrary, however, the Pakistani side tried to exploit the hijacking for its anit-Afghan objectives and inciting enmity against the DRA Government.

So far as the U.S. State Department's advice to the Afghan side regarding its efforts is concerned, it would not be inappropriate to recall that it is the American authorities themselves, who are--today as before--sheltering the [word indistinct] the two killers, who hijacked the Soviet aircraft and [words indistinct].

COMMENT ON TURNING INDIAN OCEAN INTO PEACE ZONE

U.S. 'Obstructionist' Stance

LD101448 Moscow TASS in English 1203 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] New York, 10 Mar, TASS--Lessening of the level of military tensions in the Indian Ocean corresponds to the vital interests of all states. The Soviet Union has come out and comes out in favour of consolidating peace and security in that region. This was stated at a press conference in the UN headquarters Monday by Lev Mendelevich, head of the Soviet delegation to the session of the UN ad hoc committee on the Indian Ocean, which closed here.

The Soviet representative stressed that the Soviet Union recently advanced proposals on strengthening peace and security in the Persian Gulf area. Leonid Brezhnev pointed out at the 26th CPSU Congress that the Soviet Union is prepared to agree on the Persian Gulf as an independent problem and that the USSR does not object to Afghanistan-related questions being discussed in connection with the questions of Persian Gulf security.

We also back the proposal of the non-aligned countries on turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone, the USSR representative went on to say. "This is indeed a big and exclusively topical international problem, and only those who are looking for something other than peace and consolidation of the security of sea lanes in the Indian Ocean may object to its solution."

Answering questions, the Soviet representative pointed to the obstructionist nature of the U.S. stand during the debates at the preparatory committee. If the United States continues to hamper preparations for the conference which is designed to work out and adopt practical measures on turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone, this will only stress once again that the United States is striving for military superiority in the region. It was because of this that the United States severed talks with the Soviet Union on the limitation and further reduction of military activities in the Indian Ocean in 1978. The USSR representative criticised the actions by the United States which has been of late escalating there its military presence, creating new military bases and striving to knock together a Rapid Deployment Force.

U.S., UK Positions Hit

LD101353 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 6

[Unattributed "Rejoinder" from V. Kondrashov "World Today" roundup: "In Defiance of the Peoples' Interests"]

[Text] The idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone is meeting with increasingly broad international recognition. The session of the special UN committee preparing for a conference to elaborate an international agreement on turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone largely confirms this. With the reservation, admittedly, that normal work at the session could only be achieved when 45 of its participants managed to overcome the stubborn opposition of the U.S. representative.

This latter, who occupied, to put it mildly, an unconstructive stance on this question which concerns the vital interests of hundreds of millions of people, remained in "splendid isolation." But a voice could still be heard in Washington essentially sympathizing with the negative stance of the United States vis-a-vis peace in the Indian Ocean. It belonged to a guest of the President--British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Mrs Thatcher advocated Britain's participation in the American Rapid Deployment Force. As is known, the Washington srategists by no means exclude the Indian Ocean from the zone of operation of this force. In declaring Britain's readiness to join it, London, like Washington, is setting its sights on the most important strategic points in the Indian Ocean basin and the oil wealth of the Persian Gulf.

Just like Washington, official London is not in the least concerned about the interests of the peoples living in the Indian Ocean basin. It is so unconcerned that even the bourgeois paper THE DAILY MIRROR is forced to admit: "Offering protection to people who do not need it is in the traditions of American gangsters, but presidents and prime ministers should avoid it."

WASHINGTON 'SABOTAGES' LAW OF SEA CONVENTION

LD101448 Moscow TASS in English 1052 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] New York, 10 Mar, TASS--A regular session of the third United Nations conference of the Law of the Sea opened at the United Nations headquarters. Taking part in the session are representatives of more than 150 states.

The session will continue the work over an international convention that was started more than seven years ago. The convention must regulate the use of resources and expanses of the world ocean. Numerous complicated talks were held in the recent years in the framework of the conference. A number of acute differences between various groups of states have been overcome during these talks. A draft convention envisaging compromise decisions on most of the questions of the law of the sea has been prepared as a result.

Opening the session, United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim expressed deep regret over the fact that contrary to what was expected the working out of the convention might not be completed early this year. He pointed out that a delicate balance between the rights and duties of states might be disrupted as a result of unilateral decisions.

Kurt Waldheim's remarks are addressed to the United States, whose unilateral actions once again jeopardised the entire work on the draft of the convention. Several days before the opening of the session when the delegations have already gathered in New York and embarked on preliminary discussions, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig on the directive of the White House, instructed the U.S. delegation to prevent the adopting of the final agreement.

Thus Washington again went back on the promises that were made by the previous administration. The New York TIMES notes in this connection that this raises the question of confidence in the United States as a participant in the talks.

Washington's unceremonious step shows again its complete disregard of the world community. As it became known here, the United States has not consulted even its closest allies.

It is no secret to anyone that Washington sabotaged the adoption of the convention to suit big U.S. corporations that have been pressing for the "right" of uncontrolled exploitation of the seabed in international areas.

Less than 48 hours before the opening of the conference, Washington dealt another blow on it. The entire composition of the U.S. delegation has suddenly been replaced so that the delegation now is actually unprepared for any serious discussion of complicated problems of the Law of the Sea. It is also noted here that the delegation includes persons who have long since become notorious in the USA as resolute opponents to the working out of a mutually acceptable convention. Hardly anyone now has any doubts that Washington seeks to disrupt the session.

COMMENT ON U.S. SALVADORAN INVOLVEMENT CONTINUES

'Poisoning' Soviet-U.S. Ties

LD102120 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 10 Mar, TASS--TASS news analyst Nikolay Chigir writes:

Speaking in an interview with the American CBS television company, the U.S. secretary of defence, Caspar Weinberger, said that the Soviet Union was allegedly "involved" in arms deliveries to El Salvador. Such utterly false assertions, one of the goals of which is to poison Soviet-U.S. relations even further, keep sounding in Washington, just like a worn-out phonograph record. However, such an assertion sounds particularly cynical when it comes from the head of the Defence Department of the United States. It is exactly the Pentagon which, together with the CIA, is engaged in large-scale deliveries of armaments and military equipment to the fascist junta in El Salvador to be used for quelling the democratic and patriotic movement in the country.

In addition to military equipment supplied to El Salvador earlier the Washington administration has set aside another 25 million dollars for military aid to the puppet junta. Exactly these days different military hardware started arriving in El Salvador in growing amounts, including combat helicopters.

The number of so-called U.S. "advisers" in El Salvador is also growing rapidly. They not only instruct the junta's army how to conduct punitive operations against the people, but also take a direct part in them. For example, foreign news agencies report that U.S. Marines command the Third Salvadoran Brigade stationed in San Miguel, in the east of El Salvador.

Now what we can see here is a direct U.S. interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador. The Washington administration is openly using force against the people of El Salvador fighting for their liberation and, thus, sides with a bunch of reactionaries who have seized power in the country with the patronage and assistance of the U.S. ruling circles.

The openly interventionist course of the United States which is fraught with dangerous consequences for other countries of Central America and the Caribbean as well, is wrathfully denounced by the broad circles of Latin American and world public, and the American people themselves.

To head off the wave of protests against the aggressive policy of the United States and to distract attention from it, Caspar Weinberger, like some other Washington leaders, has recourse to thread-bare anti-Soviet falsehoods about "Moscow's designs", and the "communist threat" allegedly looming dark over El Salvador.

But this sort of militarist course will bring no laurels to its initiators. It is not accidental that many people in the United States ask: Won't the present Washington's policy in El Salvador draw the United States into an adventure similar to the Vietnam one? The American Des Moines REGISTER writes that what is happening in El Salvador now seems to be a repetition of events in Indochina twenty years back. Washington again proclaims the forces, pursuing a policy of reprisals and exploitation, the forces of "freedom and progress". Again the United States regards a whole region as affected by a "crisis" which, in its opinion, can be overcome only through a massive intervention and the demonstration of U.S. "resolve" and "might".

Is there any need to recall what was the end of the demonstration of U.S. "resolve" and "might" in Indochina?

'Political Test'

LD111013 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 7 Mar 81 p 3

[Article written for SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA by TASS political observer Yu. Kornilov: "Senator Baker's Smokescreen"]

[Text] Again and again overtly bellicose appeals and declarations are to be heard from Washington, apparently specially designed to poison the atmosphere of Soviet-American relations, and recently the events in El Salvador have been used with increasing frequency as a pretext for such declarations. We have still further evidence of this in a statement by H. Baker, leader of the Republic majority in the U.S. Senate, who at a press conference in the U.S. capital alleged that the USSR and Cuba are deliberately turning these events into a kind of "political test" for the U.S. President. What is the foundation for this kind of allegation and what aim does it serve?

The essence and meaning of the El Salvador events are well known and the facts are that in this Central American country a bitter and ever growing struggle is underway between the patriotic, liberation movement of the people on the one hand and the military-fascist junta which, relying on direct U.S. support, usurped power in 1979, on the other.

The injustice of the existing socioeconomic structure in the country and the constant obstacles raised by the junta and the circles which back it to the cause of democratizing the country and restructuring society--these are the real reasons for the stormy events taking place in El Salvador. Another fact is just as well known: If the Salvadoran regime, one of the most brutal on the continent, still holds power, this is simply because this regime relies on powerful military-political and economic support from outside.

U.S. ruling circles long since embarked on the path of interference in El Salvador's internal affairs, but since the new U.S. administration's accession to power this interference has been assuming still greater proportions and becoming increasingly brazen and overt in character. It is reported that in an attempt to strengthen and "bolster" the fascist regime in El Salvador, Washington intends to grant the Salvadoran junta $225 million in the guise of "economic aid" and that it has already allocated an extra $25 million for supplies of helicopters, military launches and other types of weapons. Not a day passes without at least a dozen U.S. Air Force Hercules C-130 transport planes landing in El Salvador. No less than 800 "advisers" have been sent to his country by the United States, and American mercenaries from the butchers of Somoza's "guard" and cutthroats recruited in Israel and certain Latin American countries are active there.

This is what things are like in reality but Salvadoran events are presented in a completely different and completely distorted light in the speeches of some high-ranking U.S. politicians. While touring West German and Latin American countries recently U.S. Assistant Secretary of State L. Eagleberger and former Deputy CIA Director V. Walters, assiduously cultivated falsehoods about "communist interference" in El Salvador drawn from some "white book" publicized by the State Department--a sordid lampoon fashioned in the depths of the U.S. special services. Fictions are being put about that the Soviet Union is supplying arms to El Salvador and this lie is being repeated again and again despite the fact that the Soviet Union has officially refuted it and even in the United States itself, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State J. Bushnell was recently forced to admit in conversation with journalists that the United States has no direct evidence of supplies of Soviet arms to the Salvadoran insurgents....

Why and for what reason is all this being done? The answer is clear: The malevolent fabrications about the "hand of Moscow" and "Cuban intrigues" in El Salvador are a kind of smokescreen under cover of which Washington is striving to intensify its interference in Salvadoran affairs, pursuing a course toward suppressing the national liberation movement in this country by force of arms and at the same time trying to turn El Salvador into an object of confrontation between East and West.

Washington's aggressive, expansionist line is evoking growing protests among the world public, which rejects American interference in the affairs of sovereign states and primarily in the countries of Latin America itself. It is no more chance that these countries gave no support to Senator J. Helms' "idea" for the creation of some "council for hemispherical affairs" which was to comprise the United States, Argentina, Chile (some democracy, my eye) and a number of other countries for interference in El Salvador's internal affairs. It is no mere chance that participants in the recent Panama session of the Latin American Committee of the Socialist International came out resolutely against foreign interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador and in support of the right of this country's people to self-determination, freedom and democracy.

Many observers pose the reasonable question: Is not what is happening in El Salvador today reminiscent of the events of the early sixties in Vietnam? There too the CIA paved the way for U.S. "hawks" with a militarist itch--they assiduously fashioned fabrications about the "communist threat" in Asia, shouted about the "hand of Moscow" and step by step attempted to involve and in the end did involve the United States in a major war whose lamentable result for the United States is well known....

However hard Senator H. Baker and those occupying still higher levels in the Washington hierarchy have tried in the United States, facts are facts: There are two warring factions in El Salvador, on the one hand the fascist junta actively supported by the United States and on the other the Salvadoran people fighting for their rights, freedom and democracy, who have on their side the sympathies of all honest people in the world. So who then, it may be asked, is creating the "political test" for the U.S. administration which Senator Baker and company talk of? If Washington is facing some sort of "test" in El Salvador, there is only one reason for this: the militarist fever which has seized certain circles in the United States, which has chosen a small Central American state to "break in " its aggressive policy based on military force.

PLANS TO SEND ARMS TO AFGHANISTAN SCORED

No More Intervention Guarantee

LD101808 Moscow TASS in English 1751 GMT 10 Mar 81

["When Secret Becomes Obvious..."--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 10 Mar, TASS--TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov wrties: U,S. President Ronald Reagan in an interview to a correspondent of the ABC television company has actually admitted that the United States is carrying out an armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan from Pakistan's territory. When asked whether Washington will be ready to give aid to Afghan rebels, the President said: "Yes, with arms deliveries."

As a matter of fact, in the statement of the U.S. President there is nothing new: As is noted by the newspaper New York TIMES with full ground today, reports saying that through Pakistan the United States secretly supplies the rebels with arms were also received before, and Ronald Reagan only reaffirmed in public what his predecessor Jimmy Carter preferred to keep silent about, and still the open statement of the White House on "aid" to anti-Afghan bandit formations which, as is well-known are formed, trained and equipped with American dollars and Chinese yuan outside the boundaries of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, cannot but draw attention.

Really, how many tons of paper and how many hectolitres of ink were used by Washington and American propaganda in a bid to bring it home to the not so well-informed or bewildered Western man-in-the-street that allegedly the USSR "invaded Afghanistan"! And now the U.S. President himself admits for everybody to hear that exactly the United States unleashed an undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and continues it. Ronald Reagan's statement shows once again that the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan had weighty, very weighty grounds to approach the neighbouring and friendly country--the Soviet Union with the request of aid in repelling the aggression from outside....

And one thing should also be noted: The statement of the U.S. President was made at a time when certain circles in the West, above all in the United States, which still entertain hopes of turning back the developments in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, continue the anti-Soviet hullaballoo around Afghanistan and the question of "a pull out of Soviet troops" from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The USSR's stand on that score is well known, our country is ready to pull out from Afghanistan the Soviet military contingent by agreement with the Afghan Government. But for this it is necessary that no more counterrevolutionary gangs are sent into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and this should be consolidated with accords between Afghanistan and its neighbours. In other words, what is needed are reliable guarantees that there will be no more intervention.

But the question is what guarantees can one speak about since no other person but the U.S. President himself bluntly declares about Washington's plans of arms deliveries to anti-Afghan gangs (and the ABC, commenting on the President's statements, adds that what is at issue is a flow of American weapons for these gangs). There is every indication that the Washington administration, though it pretends it cares for nothing but the good of the Afghan people, in reality it intends to lead things not to settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, but quite in the opposite direction.

'Aggravating' the Problem

LD110140 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] The United States administration is apparently asking for outright military assistance to Afghan gunmen. In consecutive television appearances President Reagan and Defense Secretary Weinberger have mentioned possible plans to supply arms to what Mr Reagan called freedom fighters. Our observer Yuriy Georgiyev comments:

What the American officials thought they revealed was hardly a secret. United States-made weapons have long been in use by Afghan gunmen as well as those supplied by China and Egypt. So the latest statements to this effect do not come as a surprise. Secret gun-running operations conducted by the CIA from Pakistan have been well publicized and documented in the world press, but up to now the United States largely soft-pedalled the issue of arms supplies to the Afghan counterrevolutionary forces, who were officially referred to as rebels or insurgents. It seems as though American officials were ashamed of dealing directly with those insurgents. Now President Reagan makes a point of calling them freedom fighters, as if something changed in their ways.

To tell the gunmen are fighting for freedom, most people in the West must have sampled some news media films. Terrorist raids, random shooting of civilians, ambushes of peaceful convoys--those are minor manifestations of the Afghan gunmen fighting for freedom. CBS man Dan Rather could tell you in greater detail of their activities. In any case he is said to have shot a film depicting among other things three Afghan farmhands being first stoned and subsequently decapitated while CBS cameras rolled, capturing the ghastly details. There have also been numerous reports on the seizure from the gunmen of United States-made chemical grenades that are being used indiscriminately in Afghanistan, and in the past year or so both the quality and quantity of gunmens' arms have risen considerably, not without special training in their use provided mostly by American and Chinese military experts.

According to Defense Secretary Weinberger the new policy of direct United States aid, as distinguished from the ongoing covert action in Afghanistan, could only succeed if it were acceptable to the Afghan rebels. Right from the start the terroristic activity of the so-called rebels in Afghanistan understandably has found no sympathy among the local population and without Washington's and Beijing's support for the gunmen there would have hardly been any Afghan problem. Now United States officials are talking of direct United States aid to the Afghan counterrevolutionary forces and increasing American military presence in the Persian gulf.

Regrettably such bellicose statements come at a time when Moscow is offering peaceful solutions to whatever problems exist in United States-Soviet relations and specifically the problem around Afghanistan. The Soviet Union's position on that score, as expressed recently by Leonid Brezhnev, is that instead of deploying more and more naval and air armadas, troops and arms in and around the Persian Gulf, we propose that the military threat should be removed by concluding an international agreement. Thus, according to President Brezhnev, the sovereign rights of the countries there and the security of maritime and other communications connecting the region with the rest of the world can be guaranteed. Outright military support for counterrevolutionary groups in Afghanistan cannot conceivably defuse the situation in that area. This could only aggravate the problem, make it part of the tangle. And calling Afghan gunmen freedom fighters in an apparent effort to justify a policy of direct United States military aid is not the best face-lifting operation that Washington could give its clients in Afghanistan. After all, what's in a name?

U.S. MUST FACE REALITIES, RESPOND TO OVERTURES

LD101221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Mar 81 p 6

[Article by G. Arbatov: "A Difficult Choice"]

[Text] Few people would venture to draw a conclusion regarding the future policy of the new U.S. administration on the basis of the first statements from the President and secretary of state who have now taken office. Not because these statements have been ambiguous--if they lacked anything, then it was political tact and courtesy rather than clarity. And not because these statements were at odds with what R. Reagan and A. Haig had said before, or with their political image formed earlier in the eyes of the broad public. No, since these politicians came to power they have in general said the same thing--and, amazingly, in the same words--as when they were private citizens enjoying, so to speak, the privilege of irresponsibility. Indeed, they have managed to add precisely nothing to their makeup, or "image" as the Americans say.

It was for completely different reasons that the first weeks of the new men's term of office failed to shed light on their future policy. Above all because their statements have still by no means bridged the gap between these politicians' long-known opinions and the present-day realities and specific conditions in our world, in which the United States will have to live and function until the next elections. To live and function as a power, even as a great power, and not as a club of lovers of the antiquities, of preservers of old notions and traditions who, as the President himself has solemnly stated, have "every right to dream heroic dreams."

Indeed, to all appearances the representatives of the new administration themselves realize that the slogan "Forward into the past!" would have no great chances of success. That is why the watchword has become "renewal," renewal of everything--strength, courage, determination, faith and hope. However, even this has so far failed to introduce greater clarity to the question of what U.S. policy will be, and of the precise direction in which it will be renewed. Indeed, even faultfinding observers have so far not hurried the administration along over the matter. It has been assigned a minimum of the traditional 100 days to formulate its policy. More cautious people have been speaking of 6 months or even a year. And skeptics have cited an even longer term....

But it has now suddenly emerged that the administration's time for thinking and assessment is running out and, willy-nilly, it will very soon have to make its position clear on a number of very important political issues. This is beginning to be demanded increasingly tangibly by the harsh objective conditions themselves--world social and political processes are developing rapidly, and it seems that no readiness to adapt to the rhythm of the internal political process can be detected within the United States. To this has now been added the 26th CPSU Congress. The program it advanced for strengthening peace and deepening detente has faced all governments with the need to make a choice, the need to define their position clearly on the most burning and most important issues of the present day.

One gets the impression that this has caught Washington and several other capitals unawares, and that the most important propositions of the CPSU Central Committee report came as a surprise to them. It is hard to understand why. A year ago Comrade L.I. Brezhnev solemnly announced our loyalty to the peace program formulated by the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses. The USSR's position on questions of Soviet-U.S. relations, detente and disarmament were mentioned by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary immediately after the presidential elections in the United States--in a public statement and in a lengthy talk with Senator Percy during the latter's Moscow visit.

Nonetheless, many people in the United States and the West in general obviously expected something different from the congress. Some believed (some with regret, some with hope) that the CPSU would let itself be provoked by certain statements by some U.S. leaders and would embark on a war of words with them from the congress rostrum. Others had probably fallen victim to their own propaganda, coming to believe that the Soviet Union had directly altered its course, had retreated from detente and embarked on the path of "expansion" and the race for "military superiority."

Here is one almost curious example. The well-known TIME magazine in its 23 February issue (that is, the day the congress opened) entitled "American Renewal" devoted an enormous article to U.S. foreign policy. The article proved to be complex and ambiguous. In it we will find many already stale subjects--Soviet "superiority," the "need" for the United States to strengthen its military might and so forth. But the article also speaks of the need to "restore control over the tension between the superpowers." A striking statement is then made: "But if the United States continues to wait for the Kremlin to take the first step in an attempt to get relations back on track...the United States would probably have to wait far longer than it is willing or able to." So it is written in black on white: The United States would have to wait--and wait, moreover, longer than it would be able to do....

Well, today the authors of the article in TIME magazine can breathe a sigh of relief. The first step has been taken, and taken by the Soviet Union. The United States will not have to wait longer than it is able. The way to positive changes is open. It is now up to Washington, which has to make the choice.

And to all appearances this choice will not be easy. I have in mind, of course, not the procedural, technical and diplomatic aspect--that is, when, how and in what form the reply will ensue. It is not so difficult to cope with that, and even less so since even the agreement to talk still does not always predetermine the topics or results. The main thing will lie elsewhere--in the fundamental [printsipialnyy] choice of path, in deciding, as the old joke has it, whether to build a bridge along the river or across it.

For Washington's disposition has been prepared quite definitely and, moreover, carefully throughout the recent past. This has in no way envisaged a return to the path of detente, arms limitation talks or efforts to develop cooperation. On the contrary, it has envisaged the fueling of mistrust, mutual suspicion and tension for years to come. This is understandable. Only in such an atmosphere is it possible to follow the course of unrestrained growth in the military budget and the cutting of social appropriations in which millions upon millions of people are interested. Only in such an atmosphere is it possible to impose obedience on the allies, tighten the reins on them and make them cough up for the needs of "joint defense." [paragraph continues]

As Henry Kissinger declared, bearing in mind the situation in NATO: "We will not be able to preserve the cohesion of the alliance unless our allies are convinced that we do not want confrontation for confrontation's sake." Only in such an atmosphere is it possible to hope to break the Americans' reluctance to get involved once again in overseas military conflicts and to conduct punitive expeditions abroad.

Naturally, the authors of these plans do not wish to abandon them. On the contrary, active efforts are being made to expedite their implementation. But it is not so simple to follow them while pretending that nothing has happened. For it is important to aggressive U.S. circles not only to achieve the heightening of tension. They must also see to it that the Soviet Union and its policy are considered the source of that tension. And it is against these calculations that the 26th CPSU Congress has struck a particularly telling blow.

And, as can already be seen now, it will not be possible to ignore the new Soviet proposals. They have made a tremendous impression on the world public. People are thinking and arguing about them. The basic purport of the Soviet initiatives is becoming increasingly obvious: to halt the dangerous tendency to slide into cold war, the intensification of the arms race and military conflicts.

Sincere alarm at these tendencies and concern about the future, not the desire to score points in the propaganda struggle--this is what is behind the program advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress to strengthen peace. Rejecting fabrications about "Soviet military superiority," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in the report to the congress: "There really is a military threat hanging over the United States, as over all other countries in the world. But its source is not the Soviet Union, not the mythical superiority, but the arms race itself and the continuing tension in the world. We are prepared to struggle against this real, not imagined threat--hand in hand with America, with European states, with all the countries of our world. It is dangerous folly to try to beat each other in the arms race and to count on victory in nuclear war."

Let us return, however, to the choice which Washington has to make. Its difficulties are obvious. In order to renounce the policy of aggravation and confrontation it is necessary not only to overcome the considerable force of inertia. In some ways many leaders of the new administration would have to sharply change their own approach too [lomat i samikh sebyn] [and it is hard even to imagine how some of their subordinates would manage this). In other words, it is a question of quite an abrupt turn--a difficult and even agonizing turn for a considerable section of the U.S. ruling elite.

But, I believe, it is no less difficult and no less agonizing to reject this turn. What is at issue here is not just the fact that the United States would thereby be exposing itself and presenting its foreign policy course in a very unfavorable light. The situation which has taken shape since the 26th CPSU Congress has merely laid bare still further the main contradiction which was already inherent in U.S. policy--the yawning chasm between its basic postulates and the objective realities of the modern world situation.

It is an utterly hopeless idea to revive the fifties in the eighties. If the United States failed then to achieve over the USSR a decisive military superiority which could be utilized in its policy, how can this be achieved now? How can the allies' unquestioning obedience be ensured if their political and economic position has changed radically and if they have both their own interests and the capability of upholding them? How can the peoples of Asia and Africa who have freed themselves from the colonial yoke be returned to their former state, and Latin America's unconditional obedience be ensured? And are the problems on which special pressure is now being exerted--particularly the buildup of arms and the restoration of the "position of strength" in the world--the most important problems from the viewpoint of the American people themselves? Are they not far more interested in questions of preserving peace, preventing new Vietnams and, finally, improving the country's economic position?

Against the background of the real problems that exist both within the United States and in its relations with its neighbors and allies, the arguments of American theoreticians and politicians who build their hopes on the difficulties which, according to them, the world of socialism might encounter before the end of the century sound truly ridiculous. For even this is not new--the apologists of capitalism have spent many decades consoling themselves with such hopes, but the problems which they have encountered have not been alleviated as a result.

No, it is pointless to wait for deliverance from that quarter. America will have to resolve its problems for itself. A very great deal here depends on how far the foreign policy accords with the country's real interests and capabilities and, of course, the actual realities of the age. The questions have been set without the efforts of the new U.S. administration. But it will have to give the answers to them, and to do so soon--history now gives no one a long period of grace.

SOLDATOV VIEWS REACTION TO CONGRESS PROPOSALS

LD101133 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Dispatch by correspondent V. Soldatov: "United States: Time of Decisions; How the Soviet Peace Initiatives Have Been Received in the United States"]

[Text] New York--In his recent White House speech President R. Reagan stated that he is "interested in serious constructive dialogue with the Soviet Union on the problems dividing us." This statement is the most positive of all those the President has made in response to Soviet initiatives. Secretary of State A. Haig takes approximately the same stance. That in general outline is the administration's official reaction to the proposals put forward in the report to the 26th party congress by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

A more specific view of the new Soviet initiatives is being voiced by that section of the U.S. public which is seriously concerned at the present alarming situation in the world. "The proposals submitted at the Soviet communists' 26th congress are of tremendous significance for the destiny of mankind," Michael (Mayerson), one of the leaders of the U.S. peace council, says. "They help to ease international tension and make it possible to settle dangerous conflicts by peaceful means at the conference table. The U.S. peace champions have received a powerful new incentive for their activity."

"L.I. Brezhnev's warning of the dangers of nuclear war was very timely," Allan Thompson, executive director of the U.S.-Soviet Friendship Society, believes. "The Soviet proposals, including U.S.-Soviet dialogue at all levels, show the way out of this situation. Our peoples can cooperate peacefully. This will only benefit us."

"Rightwing forces are mobilizing appreciably in the United States," Colorado University Professor Robert Prince says. "They are now trying to use the civil war in El Salvador for their own purposes and are stoking anticommunist hysteria. The call for active dialogue and the proposals put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress for settling differences represent an opportunity to ease tension and improve U.S.-Soviet relations. This opportunity must not be scorned."

It is easy to understand why Washington's official position and the views of representatives of the public differ so. The new Soviet initiatives to ease international tension and build confidence among states with different social systems have been heard at a time when the Republican administration, ostentatiously adopting a tough line with regard to the Soviet Union, has taken many steps which have promoted the intensification of tension in a number of parts of the world. This policy does not accord with the feelings of many Americans.

The sober voice from Moscow heard at this dangerous time has caused a certain amount of confusion among U.S. politicians. That is why the first comments from officials were so inconsistent and vague. U.S. statesmen and the press are focusing their attention on the proposal for a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting.

The other important Soviet proposals are mentioned only in passing, if at all. Yet these initiatives taken as a whole in fact provide an opportunity for easing tension in the world and putting relations between the Soviet Union and the United States on a new footing.

Representatives of the administration are unusually reticent in their comments on the Soviet proposals and speak only of the need for their careful study. Of course, time is required to study them. But is that all there is to it? "Leonid Brezhnev's proposals," the well-known U.S. journalist H. Smith writes, "have caused complications for the administration, whose strategy consists in mobilizing public opinion to pursue a harder line with respect to Moscow." The supporters of this policy, which leads to dangerous international complications, fear that the Soviet proposals will create obstacles to the pursuit of such a course. They also fear engendering grave dissatisfaction among their West European allies, who are interested in detente.

So Washington has adopted a dual stance with respect to the Soviet proposals. On the one hand the administration is speaking of its "interest" in examining them and in Soviet-U.S. talks, on the other the White House is intensively continuing the campaign about the mythical "communist plot" against El Salvador. Under the guise of combating this "threat" the United States is preparing to step up military aid to the ruling antipopular junta and to send a further 150 and more "U.S. advisers" to the country. The magnitude of U.S. interference in El Salvador's internal affairs will thus be exapnded. At the same time much is being said about the need for the United States to create a military and above all a nuclear "security margin," meaning U.S. strategic superiority.

Nor are they forgoing deliberately forced interpretations and actual distortion of the Soviet proposals.

The new Soviet initiatives are a real path toward the easing of international tension. That is why they have generated great interest among Americans, who have been able once more to see who is really upholding the interests of lasting peace.

REAGAN LEAVES FOR OFFICIAL CANADIAN VISIT

LD102152 Moscow TASS in English 1924 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] New York, 10 Mar, TASS --U.S. President Ronald Reagan today left for a two-day official visit to Canada. It is generally known that Washington's relations with Canada are strained and continue deteriorating. Speaking about anti-American sentiments in Canada, a correspondent of the American ABC television company said that, if President Reagan was reading Canadian newspapers he would think twice whether he really should go there. American observers are of the opinion that Reagan's visit evokes no enthusiasm either from the Canadian Parliament or the press. Officials in Ottawa are not particularly glad about a series of Washington's decisions and statements contradicting Canadian policies on a wide range of issues.

So what is the purpose of the U.S. President's visit to Canada? Speaking at a press conference late last week, President Reagan admitted he was going to meet Canadian leaders only to lay a foundation for further talks, not to examine concrete questions and work for their solution.

In other words the U.S. President is not going to discuss issues which concern Canadians. And there are many such issues.

The United States continues to pursue a discriminatory policy with regard to its northern neighbour and encroaches on its natural resources. It rudely interferes in Canada's energy policy and ignores the requirements of the Canadian side concerning the protection of the environment from pollution by U.S. industrial enterprises. U.S. auto companies operating in Canada infringe on the rights and interests of the Canadian workers.

The present U.S. administration has adopted a line at breaking up and cancelling international treaties and agreements which are not in line with the ambitious goals of Washington leaders. Canada was one of the first victims of the "new course" pursued by the U.S. administration, which demanded a revision of the treaty on fisheries and sea borders concluded with Canada two years ago. This treaty provided for equality of U.S., and Canadian interests in fishing and in observing conditions for the protection of fish reserves off the east coast of Canada.

The Reagan administration is pressing for serious concessions on the part of Canada both in bilateral relations and on a number of international problems. Washington, for example, is annoyed at the fact that the Government of Canada comes out against U.S. interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador, and against the delivery of U.S.-made weapons to the Salvadoran junta. The Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau last week described U.S. policy in this respect as erroneous. U.S. leaders would like to compell Canada to support U.S. adventurist actions in Central American and other regions of the world. The policy of growing political and economic pressure on Canada is a source of wide-spread protests among the Canadian public.

HAIG-GENSCHER TALKS, PRESS CONFERENCE REPORTED

LD101316 Moscow TASS in English 1217 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 10 Mar, TASS--Talks were held here between the U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and the FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

It follows from the press conference held by Haig and Genscher after the talks that they discussed questions of further building up military spendings by NATO countries, the "modernisation" of the nuclear arsenals of this aggressive bloc and the deployment of American medium-range nuclear-missile weapons on the territory of a number of West European countries. It was stated that the talks had brought forth the coincidence of the positions of the sides of these questions.

It was also noted that much attention at the talks was given to East-West relations. The New York TIMES writes in this connection that in West Germany, that comes out for the preservation of contacts with the Soviet Union, no secret is made of concern over the fact that the Reagan administration is openly seeking confrontation with the Soviet Union and not giving sufficient attention to the resumption of the East-West dialogue.

INCREASED MILITARY SPENDING IN NEW BUDGET NOTED

LD101620 Moscow TASS in English 1559 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 10 Mar, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports: U.S. President Ronald Reagan has signed a new draft budget for the 1982 fiscal year which is to replace the draft budget prepared and submitted to Congress by the former Carter administration.

The draft budget will be sent to Congress later today, but already now many details have become known allowing to describe it as a budget of cannons instead of butter.

The new draft budget provides for a new increase in military spending by the Department of Defence alone by a total of 32.6 billion dollars in the 1981 and 1982 fiscal years. This means that the Pentagon's spending in the next fiscal year will reach an astronomical figure of 222 billion dollars, while the overall ceiling of military expenditures, taking into account the outlays for military purposes through other departments, will be still higher.

The Pentagon is going to spend the money first of all on modernising strategic and tactical nuclear forces, the navy and the air force, as well as on enhancing combat readiness of ground troops.

Additional funds for military purposes will come, above all, from curtailing outlays for social needs. During the signing of the draft budget President Reagan said that a total of 55.9 billion dollars would be "saved" thanks to the cuts in outlays on different programmes and the saving of the funds on a number of items not in the budget. Scores of programmes, first of all, health, education, welfare, etc are either reduced or cancelled altogether.

Ronald Reagan stressed that those "economy" measures were not the last of their kind. He said the administration decided to embark on a five-year programme of cutting spending, and stressed he would make new cuts without hesitation, if necessary.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ASSAILS U.S. ARMS SALES POLICY

LD101627 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Mar 81 p 8

[A. Timofeyev article: "Fantasies and Reality"]

[Text] People who try to "prove" the unprovable as a rule resort to methods of falsification and downright deception. This also applies completely to American "arguments" about the "threatening scale of Soviet supplies of conventional arms abroad."

Thus, a document published in January by the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency on world military spending and arms supplies abroad in 1969-78 alleges that the Soviet Union occupies first place in the world in the arms trade. Presenting the public with overtly falsified data, the documents' authors try to present them as proof of the USSR's "aggressive aspirations." But obviously the absurdity of this allegation embarrassed even the authors themselves and they were forced to add the reservation that the assessment of Soviet arms supplies to other countries is "an approximation."

In falsifying and distorting the facts about selfless Soviet assistance to the victims of armed imperialist aggression who are waging a just struggle for their freedom and independence, Western Sovietologists first and foremost disregard the truth that our assistance is in complete accord with the premises of Article 51 of the UN Charter on the inalienable rights of states subjected to aggression to appeal for assistance to other countries with the aim of defense against an aggressor. The Soviet Union has insisted earlier and demands now an end to arms supplies primarily to those countries which commit aggression or to racist or repressive regimes engaged in armed terror against their own people or neighboring states.

This stance of the USSR, set forth in particular at the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament in 1978, met with broad support in the world. At the same time the hope was voiced that Soviet-American talks on limiting the arms trade would put an end to its unprecedented growth.

It is known, however, that the previous White House administration rejected Soviet-American talks on limiting arms supplies and sales. And this is not surprising for the United States ranks first in the world in arms exports. It is responsible for almost 50 percent of the world arms trade and 75 percent of total arms sales by capitalist countries. According to the American press, arms supplies in 1976-79 brought U.S. monopolies' revenue of over $50 billion. The American arms market is a supplement to the U.S. neocolonialist policy and a means of enslaving developing countries. In this connection it is possible to cite a mass of examples such as U.S. penetration in Egypt, Somalia, Oman and other countries and Persian Gulf states.

The late U.S. administration's promises to considerably reduce the amount of American arms sales abroad were false. Its period in office was a record one for the U.S. merchants of death.

The Pentagon report cites the summarized figures for U.S. military supplies to over 70 countries. In 1980 alone the total volume of U.S. arms sales abroad reached $15.3 billion. Supplies of U.S. arms to reactionary regimes in Asia, Africa and Latin America, primarily to explosive regions, have grown in particular. The major recipients are Israel, Egypt, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia.

Supplies of American arms inevitably entail the appearance in these countries of U.S. military specialists and then of military contingents too. A striking example of this is the Near East and the Persian Gulf region, where the United States is continually building up its military presence, promoting destabilization of the situation in this region and the emergence of seats of military danger.

American arms supplies are a powerful lever of political and economic influence on other countries. A country importing U.S. arms, as a rule becomes politically and economically dependent on the United States and becomes an obedient instrument for carrying out U.S. foreign policy in the appropriate region.

Weapons supplied by the United States are widely used to strengthen reactionary regimes and to implement a policy of terror and violence against the local population and neighboring states. It is sufficient to mention Israel, which for many years now has not ceased its terrorist acts against Lebanon and the Palestine people, and all this is done with the help of U.S. arms and with the direct connivance of the United States.

Supplies of U.S. arms and military equipment to the military-fascist juntas and dictatorial regimes in South Korea, El Salvador, Uruguay, Chile and other countries arouse sentiments of alarm and indignation among the world public. The facts show that these arms are used for mass terror and murders, they enable terrorists like Somoza and Pinchet to come to power. Bandits armed by Washington and Beijing commit outrages on Afghan soil. What is more the arms for the terrorists trained in Pakistan are not sold but supplied by the United States gratis, as they say, as a gift for the hired assassins. It would be appropriate for certain White House leaders to think about this help--how "humane" it is and whether it gives rise to terror and violence.

Violating the UN decisions on the embargo on arms supplies to South Africa, the United States, together with its NATO allies, continues to build up the military potential of the apartheid regime. These arms are widely used by the racist South African regime to terrorize and suppress the national liberation movement both in its own country and in neighboring Namibia and also for bandit attacks on independent African countries, in particular Angola.

The merchants of death are not only attracted by the financial side of the criminal business. To pay for oil with gunpowder, to reduce the balance of payments deficit with supplies of modern arms, to preserve reactionary regimes in order to get access to valuable raw materials--these are the advantages and the aims about which many U.S. figures speak openly.

The Soviet Union constantly speaks out in favor of damming the channels of the arms race and against arms supplies to explosive regions, reactionary regimes and also those countries which are carrying out aggression or striving to exploit its fruits.

Our country, as was stated from the platform of the 26th CPSU Congress, advocates the resumption of talks on a broad range of questions concerning the limitation of the arms trade, which in recent years have been held at various forums and on a bilateral basis but which have now been broken off through no fault of the Soviet Union. We are also for the resumption of talks on such an important and pressing problem as the limitation of sales and supplies of conventional arms.

LIFTING OF RESTRICTIONS ON CIA ACTIVITIES NOTED

LD101448 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] New York, 10 Mar, TASS--The U.S. administration intends to give a free hand to the Central Intelligence Agency. Such is the essence of the draft special presidential decree which provides for a reform of the "code of conduct" of American intelligence services.

Although the draft decree, drawn up by a special interdepartmental commission headed by high-ranking CIA officials, is so far kept secret, some of its provisions have leaked into the press. For instance, a report by the newspaper New York TIMES makes it clear that practically all restrictions earlier imposed on some operations by the CIA will now be lifted and done away with. As is known, the White House had to introduce such restrictions in 1976 following a series of exposures of the terrorist activities of the espionage apparatus and under public pressure in the United States.

Those restrictions were nearly formal and cosmetic in their nature, and the CIA did not stop its terrorist activities, which is evidenced, in particular, by the murder in Washington in September 1976 of Orlando Letelier, former foreign minister in the Popular Unity Government in Chile. The CIA was directly involved in that assassination.

Lifting of the restrictions on CIA operations, envisaged by the draft presidential decree, also means that the criminal activities of that espionage agency will be spread to the United States as well.

According to AP agency, which quotes well-informed sources, CIA agents will be allowed to spy on U.S. citizens, carry out secret searches in flats and plant informers at various organisations and institutions. AP stresses that this is presented as part of the efforts to make the struggle against terrorism more effective.

It is characteristic that the authors of the draft decree provided for substantially broader rights to intelligence services on preventing the leakage of "classified information". It is believed here that this measure is undoubtedly aimed at preventing further exposures of the CIA's criminal activities.

INDIANS REJECT ICA DOCUMENT ON EL SALVADOR

LD101214 Moscow TASS in English 1201 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] New Delhi, 10 Mar, TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksandr Bokhonko reports:

Slander and misinformation are the means used by the India branch of the United States Agency for International Communication to justify Washington's policy of imperialist diktat in the world. Another instance of the falsifications of the American propaganda department is its report on El Salvador, distributed here. It is a compilation of CIA-fabricated "documents" designed to show that the Salvadoran people's struggle against the United States-backed fascist junta is a result of some "communist conspiracy" and "intervention" on the part of the USSR and Cuba.

The production of the forces [as received] from the Agency for International Communication, however, cannot be marketed in India. The local press does not believe in the American treatment of the events in El Salvador. India's biggest newspaper HINDUSTAN TIMES says in this context that the American administration is deliberately fanning up a myth of a "Soviet threat", which recalls the times of John Foster Dulles.

Particular indignation has been aroused here by the fact that the agency's branch takes advantage of the Indian people's hospitality not so much to acquaint them with life and culture of the people of the United States as for open attacks on countries, friends of India, specifically, the Soviet Union and Cuba, and sometimes earlier on Afghanistan and Iran.

Every Indian feels contempt for anti-Soviet concoctions like the report on El Salvador, fabricated in Washington's propaganda kitchen, the well-known Indian publicist Sadhan Mukherjee told the TASS correspondent. India's public, he emphasized, is protesting against the branch of the Agency for International Communication abusing the Indian people's hospitality and conducting activities far remote from the functions usually discharged by information centres abroad.

DELHI PAPER CITED DRA'S ECONOMIC RECOVERY

LD110839 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Mar 81 p 3

[Unattributed article under the rubic "The Press Testifies": "Facts Against Lies"]

[Text] The well-known weekly BLITZ published in Delhi recently carried an article entitled "The Worst Is Over in Afghanistan."

Members of the Afghan delegation to the Non-Aligned Foreign Ministers Conference, the article says in particular, stated that more than 200,000 people who fled to Pakistan and Iran under Amin's regime have returned to their motherland.

It is clear from the reports by the official Kabul news agency, BAKHTAR, that the refugees are continuing to return home. The BAKHTAR agency reports daily that general meetings have taken place in dozens of villages, in which the participants welcomed the refugees returning home. In the words of the Afghan delegation members, if you count even the groups of nomads who crossed the border with Pakistan in the winter and returned to their motherland in the summer, the data about the numbers of refugees issued by the Islamabad authorities have been considerably overstated.

When the representatives of a specialized UN organization which aids refugees visited a refugee camp in (Mokhammedgal) in Baluchistan, where, according to reports, 1,200 refugees are quartered, they found there only...10 people. It had been calculated that the camp contained 750 tents to accomodate the refugees. The UN representatives found only 350 there and they were empty.

SUZUKI, MANSFIELD MEET; U.S. 'INCREASING PRESSURE'

LD101446 Moscow TASS in English 1226 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Tokyo, 10 Mar, TASS--Washington is increasing pressure on Japan with the aim of attaching it even firmer to the fulfillment of the American strategy in the Asian-Pacific region and of making it shoulder a bigger burden within the framework of the Japanese-American military-political alliance.

The U.S. Ambassador in Tokyo Mansfield had a meeting with Prime Minister Suzuki and demanded that Japan take a more active part in Washington's military plans. The American ambassador, as reported by the newspaper ASAHI, called in particular for a further build up of the Japanese navy and airforce. He insisted that Japan take measures to increase its role in the western Pacific in connection with the movement of ships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet from that region to the Persian Gulf area.

The American side wants Japan not only to increase its military potential for the fulfillment of certain tasks currently facing the Armed Forces of the United States in the Far East but also to give economic support to pro-American regimes for the sake of the protection of common imperialist interests. The CIA's Director Casey, who is in Japan, had a meeting with Prime Minister Suzuki during which he presented to him the demands of the American administration that Japan increase assistance to Asian countries having close relations with the United States.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE EXHIBITION IN NAKHODKA--During the 10th 5-Year Plan, trade turnover between the all-union trading association and its Japanese counterparts reached a record high. However, the current 5-year plan poses even more complex tasks following the resolutions passed at the 26th CPSU Congress. Recently, a special exhibition of Japanese goods opened in Nakhodka. Far Eastern coastal trade specialists will visit the exhibition, and it is hoped that it will help increase trade between the two countries. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 5 Mar 81 SK]

(Yet Maruf), one of the representatives of the feudal leadership which runs this camp, was appropriating 60,000 rupees per month, 50 rupees for each registered refugee, paid by charitable organizations.

In another camp, in Surkhab, also in Baluchistan, the situation is a little better. Some 3,868 refugees were registered there, yet only half as many turned out to be present. The leader of this camp, another well-known feudal lord, was appropriating almost 200,000 rupees every month on behalf of the refugees. However, the insistent questions of the UN representatives who visited this camp resulted in their being turned out.

According to the weekly's evidence, Afghanistan's economic situation is steadily improving thanks to the measures being adopted by Babrak Karmal's government. Thus, according to the Afghans' information, exports of dried fruits have increased thanks not only to the good harvest but also thanks to the help to exporters on the part of Kabul's leadership, and also as a result of reforms in the trade sphere carried out by it. As a result of these reforms the volume of carpet exports in 1980 increased by 58 percent in comparison with 1979. However, principal attention is being paid to the development of agriculture. In accordance with the decisions taken at the nationwide conference in March 1980, the implementation of the land reform was completed before the end of last year.

A total of 157 projects will be built with the aid of the Soviet Union, within the framework of the treaty of friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation between Kabul and Moscow concluded 60 years ago, with the aim of developing industry and the infrastructure. Of these, 74 enterprises have already started production, while others are at the construction or planning stage. In particular, the development of a highway network is envisaged. As Indian officials confirm, the abundance of goods on the Kabul market is proof of the recovery of Afghanistan's economy.

KARMAL, FOREIGN DELEGATIONS MEET AT TU CONGRESS

LD101546 Moscow TASS in English 1519 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Kabul, 10 Mar, TASS--The General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal had a meeting today with foreign delegations that attended the first congress of Afghanistan's trade unions. He thanked them for participation in the work of the trade union congress and stressed that this is of great importance for the development of the trade union movement in Afghanistan, for the strengthening of international solidarity, cohesion of the international trade union movement in the struggle for the attainment of the great goals of world proletariat, for peace, detente, against the forces of imperialism, hegemonism and reaction.

Babrak Karmal said that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is advancing along the road of the construction of new life in which there is no room for exploitation of man by man, upholds resolutely the gains of the April revolution, of the working people of Afghanistan. "No force is capable of reversing the course of history: The Afghan revolution is invincible since it has on its side all the peaceful and progressive forces of the world, countries of the socialist community, above all the Soviet Union. The working people of Afghanistan will be conducting the resolute struggle against imperialism and reaction, for peace, detente and disarmament, for the happiness of all working people on earth," Babrak Karmal said.

Speaking on behalf of foreign guests of the congress, Acting Secretary General of the World Federation of Trade Unions Ibrahim Zakaria said that Afghanistan is not alone in its struggle, that it is given the all-out support by all progressive and peaceful forces of the world. He condemned the intrigues of imperialism that is striving to plunge the world into war, that hampers peaceful and calm life of peoples, including the Afghan people. But the victory will be won by the forces of peace and progress, he stressed. Foreign delegations visited enterprises in the Afghan capital. During mass meetings they expressed solidarity and support for the just struggle of the Afghan people against the forces of reaction and imperialism, for the construction of new society.

POLAND'S KISIEL IN MOSCOW FOR TALKS WITH BAYBAKOV

LD101426 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] A meeting between Polish and Soviet deputy premiers has taken place in Moscow. Henryk Kisiel, chairman of the Planning Commission attached to the Polish People's Republic Council of Ministers met Nikolay Baybakov, chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Discussed were current problems of Polish-Soviet economic cooperation and the implementation of plans for mutual goods exchange, taking into account the specific needs of the Polish economy over the current period, as well as coordination of future development plans.

KANIA, JARUZELSKI CHAIR PARTY, GOVERNMENT MEETINGS

LD102148 Moscow TASS in English 1938 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw 10 Mar, TASS--A meeting of the first secretaries of the voivodship committees of the Polish United Worker's Party and head of departments of the party Central Committee has been held at the Central Committee with First Secretary of the party Central Committee Stanislaw Kania in the chair. The meeting appraised the activity of the party after the eighth plenary meeting of the Central Committee, examined issues pertaining to the preparations for the Ninth Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party. It also discussed topical issues in connection with the difficult economic situation and the measures to streamline the country's economy and improve the supply of the population.

It was stressed at the meeting that in the present difficult conditions it is necessary to observe laws, to strengthen the party and public discipline for bringing life back to normal in the country.

A meeting was held with the participation of members of the Presidium of the government, representatives of the Planning Commission, ministers, voivodes and presidents of cities with head of the Government of Poland Wojciech Jaruzelski in chair.

Reports were heard at the meeting on the implementation of the plans, which have been recently outlined in voivodships, information about preparations for spring field work. The meeting also examined problems of labour discipline, organization and management of production and a number of other issues.

COMMUNIQUE CITED ON FISCHER'S VISIT TO POLAND

LD102250 Moscow TASS in English 2212 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Mar, TASS--The Soviet Union's fresh peace initiatives, which were put forward by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th Congress of the CPSU, are of tremendous significance and meet the vital interests of the entire mankind, stresses the communique issued here on the results of the official friendly visit to Poland of GDR Foreign Minister O. Fischer.

Acting in close alliance with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, Poland and the GDR, the communique points out, will further actively contribute towards a strengthening of cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. The monolithic unity of the fraternal socialist countries, their coordinated foreign-policy activity is an earnest of success in the struggle for peace and security, for continuing the process of detente.

GDR MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD101637 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Mar 81 p 8

[Unattributed report: "Arrival of Military Delegation"]

[Text] A military delegation led by Col Gen H. Kessler, GDR deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Main Political Directorate of the GDR National People's Army [NVA], arrived in Moscow 4 March at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, for celebrations on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the GDR NVA.

The delegation was met at the airport by Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate and other generals and officers of the Soviet Army.

Among the welcoming party were V. Grabowski, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the GDR Embassy in the USSR, and Maj Gen G. Rother, army, naval and air attache at the GDR Embassy in the USSR.

Ustinov-Kessler Meeting

LD101721 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Mar 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Meeting"]

[Text] Col Gen H. Kessler, GDR deputy minister of national defense and chief of the GDR National People's Army [NVA] Main Political Directorate, currently in the Soviet Union to attend the celebrations marking the 25th anniversary of the GDR NVA, was received 5 March by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense.

A warm, friendly conversation took place during which questions of mutual interest were examined.

Taking part in the conversation were Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy minister of defense; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact Nations; Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, and Maj Gen G. Rother, GDR Army, Naval and Air attache to the USSR, were present at the meeting.

On the same day the members of the GDR NVA delegation headed by Col Cen H. Kessler laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

HEINRICH HOMANN, GDR PARTY LEADER AWARDED HONOR

LD101547 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 81 p 2

["USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree conferring the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples on Comrade Heinrich Homann, chairman of the National Democratic Party of Germany"]

[Text] In view of his services in strengthening the fraternal friendship between the Soviet Union and the GDR and in connection with his 70th birthday, Comrade Heinrich Homann, chairman of the National Democratic Party of Germany, is to be awarded the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, M. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Soviet Presidium

5 March 1981, Moscow, the Kremlin

AUSTRIAN COMMUNIST PARTY PAPER CITED ON POLAND

LD101707 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 7 Mar 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "With CIA Money"]

[Text] An article on Poland in the Austrian newspaper VOLKSSTIME notes in particular that there are in Poland certain forces opposing the stabilization of the situation. They include, for instance, organizations like KOR (Social Self-Defense Committee) and the Confederation for an Independent Poland (KPN) which cooperate closely with the reactionary forces of some Western states.

The KOR organization headed by Kuron and Michnik has succeeded in infiltrating its people (Gwiazda and Lis) into leading organs of the Solidarity trade union association. KOR is coordinating its actions with another, even more counterrevolutionary grouping--the KPN. So far the Polish Government has tried to avoid a confrontation, but now it will apparently be forced to take the appropriate steps.

KPN maintains close contact with the Free Poland emigree organization created in the United States and headed by Ganf, who served in Hitler's Wehrmacht during World War II and has links with the CIA. He is evidently playing the role of the KPN's "agent" in the United States. There is information that this individual was also the intermediary through whom Moczulski, who is now under arrest, conveyed to the leadership of the U.S. AFL-CIO labor unions in August 1980 recommendations to boycott Polish ships in U.S. ports.

The KPN leaders have recently been attempting, through the same channels, to influence the U.S. administration to break the implementation of the agreement on credits for Poland.

A considerable proportion of the funds for the KPN comes from the so-called "London government in exile" and the Free Poland organization. Such actions are punishable in many Western countries, VOLKSSTIMME writes.

REACTION TO REAGAN-THATCHER TALKS VIEWED

LD101509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 81 p 5

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent A. Maslennikov: "The Tories' Militarist Itch"]

[Text] London, 5 Mar--British Prime Minister M. Thatcher ended her U.S. visit the other day. Judging by the speeches made there, the press statements and the information gleaned by the newspapers regarding the content of the secret talks between the British head of government and the U.S. President, the chief aim of the visit was to demonstrate the unity of the countries' governments in the military-political sphere.

In her numerous speeches and statements, THE GUARDIAN correspondent who accompanied the British prime minister writes, M. Thatcher "harped on the theme of her government's total and absolute commitment to the British-American alliance in general and to the current conservative Reagan administration in particular." "Whither thou goest, I will go"--that was the leitmotiv of her pronouncements on economic policy and on problems of East-West relations.

M. Thatcher used any pretext to extol "revitalized American leadership" in the world today and urged "firmness" in relations with the socialist countries and national liberation movements. She advocated the deployment of the neutron weapon on the European Continent and expressed her full support of the U.S. administration's attempts to use military force to stifle the democratic liberation movement in Central America and also Britain's readiness to participate in setting up so-called multinational Rapid Deployment Force.

In some respects, British and American papers noted, the British prime minister's position appeared even more "hawklike" than that of her American hosts. This was particularly apparent in Thatcher's call "not to hurry under any circumstances" to accept L.I. Brezhnev's suggestion of holding Soviet-American summit talks on strategic arms limitation issues. In general, as a spokesman for the Washington administration said, the talks between the British prime minister and the U.S. President showed that "they view the world down the same gun barrel."

ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS SENT TO PORTUGUESE CP

LD101543 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 81 p 2

["Text" of CPSU Central Committee greetings on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Portuguese Communist Party]

[Text] To the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] Central Committee:

Dear comrades! The CPSU Central Committee sends the Portuguese communists its fraternal greetings and warmest congratulations on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the PCP. The Soviets are well aware of the difficult and heroic struggle waged over the years by your party. For nearly half a century, the Portuguese communists courageously fought underground against the fascist dictatorship. Thousands of communists gave their lives for the cause of freedom and democracy. The selfless struggle of the Portuguese communists speeded up the fall of the rotten regime and was to a large extent instrumental in the success of 25 April 1974, staged by the Portuguese people together with the military progressive movement.

The PCP is today the recognized fighting vanguard of the working class and an influential political force in the country. The workers, the peasants and the entire Portuguese working population regard the PCP as a consistent fighter for their vital interests and a reliable defender of the democratic, revolutionary achievements of the Portuguese people.

Being true patriots, the Portuguese communists vigorously uphold the independent course of Portugal's foreign policy and come out in favor of the development of equitable relations with all countries. The communists and workers in many countries in the world are well aware of the Portuguese communists' firm commitment to the principles of international solidarity with all revolutionary forces of today.

These high qualities of the PCP were fully manifest in its active solidarity with the struggle waged by the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and other former Portuguese colonies. The PCP's struggle for the cohesion of the international communist movement and of all anti-imperialist forces assumes special significance in the present international situation characterized by the intrigues of imperialist circles and all enemies of peace and socialism, which are dangerous to the cause of peace and progress.

The Soviet communists highly value the firm internationalist stances of the PCP. Relations of firm and fraternal friendship based on the unshakeable principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism have taken shape and are successfully developing between the CPSU and the PCP. They were confirmed once again during the meeting between Comrade Leonid Brezhnev and Comrade Alvaro Cunhal in August 1980.

The CPSU Central Committee and all Soviet communists wish the PCP and its Central Committee further successes in the defense of the gains of the April revolution and a broadening of the ties with the working masses and all democrats and patriots for an independent Portugal, for the development of friendly relations between the Soviet and Portuguese peoples, for peace and socialism.

Long live the PCP, militant vanguard of the Portuguese working class! Long live the unshakeable friendship and fighting solidarity between the CPSU and the PCP!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

CUNHAL REVIEWS STRUGGLE, CHARTS FUTURE OF PCP

LD081326 Moscow TASS in English 1123 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] Lisbon, 8 Mar, TASS--"We can say with confidence that our party's struggle has been and remains a decisive factor in upholding the vital interests of the Portuguese people and of the country as a whole. It is due to this struggle that conditions were created for the overthrow of fascism, for the gaining of freedom and realisation of profound revolutionary transformations which meet the true needs and aspirations of the people of Portugal", stated Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party (PCP). He spoke here on Saturday at a mass meeting on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the PCP.

Alvaro Cunhal recalled that in the course of 48 years the communists had to work deep in the underground in the conditions of most cruel fascist repressions. "However, if those years of the underground can be with good reason regarded as heroic, no less in the glorious period of the history of our people and our country. We are rightfully proud of the contribution which the PCP has made to the cause of gaining democratic freedoms, and ending colonial wars, to the realisation of the agrarian reform and nationalisation, and to the establishment of workers' control at enterprises."

Touching upon the PCP's international policy, Alvaro Cunhal emphasised that it is characterised by patriotism combined with internationism. "At present we are struggling against further subordination of national interests to U.S. imperialism's pressure, against Portugal's new compromises with NATO, for an expansion of external contacts, for a policy capable of ensuring our country's sovereignty and independence. We are not going to bow to imperialism and to allow its economic dominance, and the less so, political dominance".

The reactionary forces, he went on to say, are concerned over the PCP delegation's participation in the work of the 26th Congress of the CPSU. Those forces are displeased by the fact that the PCP has again reaffirmed its fraternal solidarity with the CPSU and other revolutionary forces on earth. Reaction asserts in one voice that a communist party can be independent only if it participates in this or that way in an anti-Soviet campaign.

However, the truth is that any communist party which yields to such pressure, questions its independence. The PCP has been and remains an internationalist party, a friend of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, a friend of the working-class movement of capitalist states, of the people's liberation movements, and of young independent countries.

Analyzing the present state of affairs in Portugal, Alvaro Cunhal emphasized that the new government of "democratic alliance" headed by Pinto Balsemao carried out the reactionary policy of the previous cabinet. "The criminal and unlawful offensive on the agrarian reform, on nationalisation and workers' control at the enterprises, and on other revolutionary gains of the people has been resumed. Increasingly manifest is the foreign-policy course of cold war, of hostility with regard to socialist countries, and of further subordination to imperialism and conversion of Portugal into a base of nuclear weapons. This is why the PCP comes out for an earlier resignation of the Pinto Balsemao cabinet and for replacing it with a new, genuinely democratic government".

The Communist Party, Alvaro Cunhal said, not only demands of others to overcome the difficulties facing the country, but also suggests concrete ways for that. "Life itself confirms that national problems can be resolved only with the participation of the working people and the communists. Only the PCP can become in future a determining force of the progressive development of Portuguese society along the lines of democracy, along the lines of socialism."

BREZHNEV MIDEAST PARLEY PROPOSAL GAINS ARAB SUPPORT

LD101511 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 4 Mar 81 p 9

[Dispatch by Correspondent Igor Belyayev under the rubric "Hello, Beirut!": "Topical Initiative"]

[Text] The proposals on the Near East put forward by L.I. Brezhnev in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress have generated a lightning reaction in the Arab countries. Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and the PLO have supported the idea of convening an international conference on the Near East in which all sides concerned would take part. In practice that means that three of the four Arab countries confronting Israel (except Egypt) have already expressed themselves unconditionally in favor of holding a conference which presupposes collective efforts in the search for peace instead of separate deals. The fruitfulness of the latter is obvious to all! Attention is being drawn here to the fact that after L.I. Brezhnev's proposals had been put forward, a secret plan was made public from the European ten providing for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories seized by Israel in 1967 and a "new approach" toward solving the Palestine problem.

Beirut is giving priority to "Moscow's initiative," as L.I. Brezhnev's proposal to convene an international conference on the Near East is called here. Above all because if it is implemented this proposal will help an all-embracing Near East settlement. There is now a constructive alternative to the Camp David policy. Its appearance has already forced people to set about reassessing if not revising the policy formerly proclaimed by the United States and Israel. Washington and Tel Aviv obviously did not expect L.I. Brezhnev's proposals to generate such close interest here.

People in Beirut are noting that an undisputed merit of the new Soviet initiative on the Near East is its organic link with the situation in the Persian Gulf zone. It is stressed here that under the prevailing conditions it is impossible to speak of long-term, stable peace in the region without eliminating the U.S. military presence in Egypt, Oman, and the western part of the Indian Ocean and without halting the senseless Iraqi-Iranian war, which is to the advantage of Western imperialist circles alone.

In brief, it is perfectly obvious that the Soviet Union's Near East policy remains a permanently operating positive factor in this part of the world. Its influence is intensifying as maneuvers like the Camp David one demonstrate their total futility. The Arabs have no doubts that Camp David is dead.

BRIEFS

AFGHAN BANDITS IN IRAN--Tehran, 7 Mar (TASS)--Bands of Afghan Basmaches and smugglers using documents from various "Islamic" organizations as cover in Iran are expanding their criminal activity. The paper KEYHAN reports that one such band along with its ringleader has been arrested in Esfahan. In capturing the Basmaches the police discovered a significant quantity of heroine, hashish and equipment for making contraband narcotics. The paper ETTELA'AT writes that shooting broke out during the arrest of a similar band in the small town of Pol-e Khatun near Mashhad. Around 73 kg of opium and large consignments of ammunition were taken from the Afghan bandits. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1549 GMT 7 Mar 81 LD]

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA CITES RAUL CASTRO ON U.S. POLICIES

LD091017 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Mar 81 p 3

[TASS report: "R. Castro Interview"]

[Text] Havana, 3 Mar--Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, first vice president of the republic's Councils of State and Ministers and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, has sharply criticized the aggressive U.S. policy vis-a-vis Cuba and the Central American countries.

Representatives of the new American administration, he stated in an interview with the paper GRANMA, are making hostile attacks on our country. Near the eastern part of Cuba the United States has massed a naval armada including the aircraft carrier America. Since 28 February of this year the nuclear aircraft carrier Nimitz has also been at the U.S. naval base in Guantanamo. American spy planes are overflying Cuban territory.

In an attempt to secure support for its interventionist plans in El Salvador and throughout Central America, R. Castro pointed out, Washington has sent emissaries to Europe and Latin America. However, their mission has been a complete failure since even American allies are reluctant to be dragged into the insane U.S. militarist adventures. The new administration's aggressive policy, R. Castro declared, is also being criticized in the United States itself by a number of members of Congress and public organizations.

The problems facing the world and above all the United States cannot be solved in this way. The peoples of all countries, irrespective of their social system, need lasting peace, R. Castro stressed.

BREZHNEV EXCHANGES CABLES WITH GUYANESE PRESIDENT

LD051459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Mar 81 p 2

[Text] TASS--L.I. Brezhnev has sent L.F.S. Burnham, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, a telegram conveying cordial congratulations and wishes for success and prosperity to the president and friendly Guyanese people on the country's national holiday--Republic Day.

In a reply telegram the president of Guyana has expressed thanks for the congratulations and good wishes.

The telegrams express the hope that Soviet-Guyanese relations, which are becoming increasingly diverse, will continue to develop in the interests of the peoples of both countries and the consolidation of international peace and cooperation.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL VIEWS RESULTS OF CONGRESS

LD091201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Under Lenin's Banner--Toward Communism"]

[Text] The regular, 26th CPSU Congress was held 23 February through 3 March 1981.

The congress convincingly confirmed that the CPSU is confidently continuing the Great October cause, consistently implementing Lenin's immortal ideas and worthily fulfilling the role of the political leader of the working class and the entire Soviet people. In unbreakable unity with the party and under its leadership our people are augmenting the motherland's economic and defense might by their labor, improving the system of social relations and ensuring the further growth of spiritual culture. Soviet people profoundly understand and support the party's policy, whose highest aim and purpose are the enhancement of the people's well-being and the preservation and strengthening of peace on earth.

The congress graphically demonstrated the constantly strengthening sociopolitical and ideological unity of Soviet society, the unbreakable alliance of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the intelligentsia, and the fraternal friendship of our peoples. The unity of Soviet society is the source of its mighty strength.

The party congress is a new triumph for the lifegiving ideas of proletarian internationalism and attests to the further broadening and strengthening of the CPSU's ties with all detachments of fighters for peace and the people's freedom, for social progress and socialism. The congress was attended by 123 delegations of communists, workers, national democratic and other parties and organizations from 109 countries. No previous party forum of ours has welcomed such a number of delegations of foreign friends.

The congress heard and discussed the report by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee--"CPSU Central Committee Report to the 26th CPSU Congress and the Party's Immediate Tasks in the Sphere of Domestic and Foreign Policy". The report analyzes comprehensively and in depth the results of our country's development in all spheres of social life--economic, sociopolitical and spiritual--the state of the party's political, organizational and ideological education work and the modern situation in the world. It provides an extensive program of the further building of communism in the USSR, defines the main directions of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy, reveals the main problems to be resolved and indicates ways to resolve them.

The CPSU Central Committee report to the party congress is a document of great theoretical and practical significance, combining the creative development of Marxism-Leninism with the posing of the urgent tasks facing the party and the people. It arms communists and all Soviet people with knowledge of the present state of social development and its prospects.

The congress delegates and the entire party received Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report with great enthusiasm--which found expression in the congress resolution:

"1. Wholly and fully to approve the Leninist course and the practical activity of the party's Central Committee.

"2. To approve the CPSU Central Committee report and to propose that all party organizations be guided in their work by the points and tasks in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy advanced in the report by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev."

The congress adopted a resolution on preparing a new edition of the CPSU program. Proceeding from the premise that 20 years have elapsed since the program was adopted, that great experience of socialist and communist building has been accumulated during that period and that new changes and processes have taken place in the international arena, the congress, this resolution states, has entrusted the CPSU Central Committee with making the necessary additions and amendments to the existing party program, which defines, on the whole correctly, the natural laws of world social development and the aims and main tasks of the struggle of the party and the Soviet people for communism, and with preparing a new edition of the CPSU program for the next party congress. In so doing, the program must reflect in a profoundly scientific way both the most important changes in the life of Soviet society and in world social development and the major tasks of communist building.

"The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990" were unanimously approved. The report on this question was delivered by Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The congress also approved the report of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission. The party's leading organs were elected.

The Soviet people greeted their dear party's congress with tremendous political enthusaism. With production achievements, in numerous labor reports, greetings letters and telegrams, at rallies and meetings held in all corners of our motherland Soviet people expressed with new force their patriotic feelings, their love for and boundless confidence in the party and their full approval for its domestic and foreign policy and for the energetic and fruitful activity of the Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, outstanding continuer of Lenin's cause and indefatigable fighter for peace and social progress.

The years which have elapsed since the 25th congress have shown that the tasks advanced there have, on the whole, been resolved successfully and that the party's Leninist general line is being implemented successfully.

Despite the complex and turbulent international situation, peace has been preserved. And precisely this--the preservation of peace--has marked, above all, our party's path in recent years. The preservation of peace has in turn enabled the land of the soviets to do creative work successfully and to scale new heights in building the material and technical base of communism. The country's national wealth has increased considerably during these years, as has its production, scientific and technical potential. The Soviet Union's defense capability has been strengthened, and the level of the people's well-being and culture has risen.

Leadership of the national economy is at the core of all party and state activity. Here the immutable program requirement "Everything in man's name, for the good of man" served and still serves as the starting point for a party-minded, political approach to the economy. "Hence," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out, "the line of the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses of reorienting the national economy more profoundly toward diverse tasks associated with enhancing the people's well-being."

Further growth in the Soviet people's well-being will be ensured on the basis of the stable, progressive development of the national economy, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the channeling of the economy onto an intensive path of development, the more rational use of the country's production potential, all possible saving of all kinds of resources and the improvement of work quality. This is the essence of the party's economic strategy at the modern stage, clearly expressed in the chief task of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The broad program outlined by the congress for the further enhancement of the people's well-being embraces very different aspects of the Soviet people's life--consumption and housing, working and living conditions, culture and rest.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan real per capita income will increase 16-18 percent; there will be an increase in the role of payments and concessions from public consumption funds, which will increase 20 percent. Some 530-540 million square meters of housing will be constructed. Measures are envisaged for the further development of education, public health and culture.

The population's monetary income will increase. The average monthly wages of workers and employees will increase 13-16 percent, while the pay of kolkhoz members will increase 20-22 percent. The chief thing is to improve the supply of foodstuffs and also industrial consumer goods for the population. All the more so as there are still difficulties in supplying the population with meat and other livestock products.

This is a serious problem, and not just an economic problem but also a political and social one. For people's health, mood and labor activeness depend to a considerable degree on how their food requirements are satisfied. This is why the party believes that radical measures must be taken to resolve this problem. It is considered necessary to draft a special food program. This program will organically unite agricultural production with the sectors engaged in storing and processing its output and with trade. It is very important that the work which has been started on this program should be an object of special attention on the part of party, soviet and economic organizations.

The food program is founded on the further upsurge of agriculture and the enhancement of its efficiency.

"We will continue to allocate large financial and material resources to the countryside and will continue the systematic transfer of this sector to an industrial footing," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev declared at the congress. "But the center of gravity not--and this is a distinguishing feature of agrarian policy in the eighties--is shifting to returns on capital investments, the growth of agricultural productivity and the deepening and improvement of its ties with all sectors of the agroindustrial complex." It is important to achieve the greatest return from every hectare of land, every kilogram of fertilizer, every machine and mechanism. It is particularly important to make use of the knowledge and experience of specialists and masters of agricultural business, as well as the potential of personal subsidiary plots. Livestock raising is the shock front in the countryside.

Expanding the production and improving the quality of consumer goods and the further development of the services sphere are of paramount significance in the party's efforts to enhance the people's well-being. The task consists in creating modern production of these goods in line with the Soviet people's requirements and creating an improved consumer services sphere convenient for the population. Production of goods for the population and the development of the services sphere are a paramount party task.

It is possible to resolve the entire range of tasks of enhancing the people's well-being only on the basis of growth in all social production. A steady, stable rate of economic development will make it possible to ensure an increase of 18-20 percent in the national income used for consumption and accumulation. It is important to point out that no less than 85-90 percent of the increase in national income will be secured through higher labor productivity, which will increase 17-20 percent.

Production of industrial output will increase 26-28 percent during the coming 5 years, including 26-28 percent for means of production and 27-29 percent for consumer goods.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan great attention will be devoted to the further development of heavy industry and, above all, the fuel and energy base and ferrous and nonferrous matallurgy, and to the fundamental improvement of the country's transportation complex.

As before, capital construction will be an object of special attention and concern to the party. The volume of capital investments in the national economy from all sources of finance will increase 12-15 percent. It has been decided to channel these investments primarily into modernizing and retooling enterprises and completing construction projects started earlier.

The Soviet people's historic achievements are truly great. At the same time the party clearly sees the difficulties and shortcomings, unresolved problems, bottlenecks and disproportions in the national economy. Not all ministries and enterprises fulfilled their plans in the last 5-year period, the volume of uncompleted construction is great, the quality of a number of products does not meet modern requirements and mismanagement and extravagance have not been eradicated.

There are both objective and subjective reasons for all this, and they depend only on us ourselves. Probably the chief reason among them is the fact that we have still not fully overcome the force of inertia and the traditions and habits which came about at the time when it was not so much the qualitative as the quantitative aspect of the matter that was in the forefront.

Our country possesses vast resources: labor, raw materials, fuel and energy. Our fixed capital and production volumes are great. Unfortunately, we by no means always make efficient use of all this. Therefore, economies everywhere and in everything, a thrifty attitude toward public property, the skillful, full and purposeful use of what we have and of what has been produced and worked by the hands and mind of the Soviet person--this is what is becoming the linchpin of the party's economic policy. "The economy must be economical--this is the demand of the times," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out.

The further enhancement of the masses' labor activeness and initiative, the development of the socialist competition and the dissemination of progressive experience are our great reserve.

Production is inseparably linked with the distribution of material and spiritual wealth. Only labor--its quantity and quality--can be the chief criterion of distribution under socialism. This principle is incompatible with wage equalization and with avoidance of socially useful labor. In order to live better, it is necessary to work more and better. The improvement of distribution is an important source of enhancing the people's well-being.

In order to ensure the increased efficiency and quality of all our work it is necessary to bring all sectors of the national economy up to the foremost heights of science and technology. That is the first point. Second, it is necessary to improve the methods and system of management of the economy and of all other spheres of social life. It is important to ensure the close integration of science and production so that the latest scientific ideas can find practical embodiment in production and in equipment and technology in the minimum time and with the least expense. It is no less important to improve the machinery of socialist management persistently and consistently in order that planning work, organizational work and monitoring of the fulfillment of decisions might meet modern requirements more fully.

Management is not just an economic matter but also a party and political matter, for the participation of the broad masses in implementing the party's plans depends to a decisive extent on how perfect, active and effective it is. The task consists in formulating, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev put it, a work style "which would organically combine executive efficiency and discipline with bold initiative and enterprise, practicality and businesslike efficiency with striving after great goals, and a critical attitude toward shortcomings with unshakable confidence in the historic advantages of the path we have chosen."

The 26th CPSU Congress discussed urgent questions of the further development of the Soviet political system, pointing out that its profound democratism found concentrated expression in the new USSR Constitution.

It was decided to continue improving socialist statehood, democracy, law and order and the system of people's control and to involve the working people increasingly broadly in the management of society's affairs. Tasks in line with the demands of the times were set the trade unions, the Komsomol and other public organizations.

The high responsibility of judicial, court and prosecutor's office organs and of the Soviet militia in strengthening legality and law and order was also noted, and profound gratitude was expressed to state security organs, on which high demands are made under the conditions of the acute class struggle in the international arena.

The congress approved the party and state line of further strengthening the country's defense might and its armed forces--the reliable guard of the Soviet people's peaceful labor and the bulwark of world peace.

Much has been and is being done in the social sphere. The process of rapprochement is continuing among all the classes and social groups of Soviet society. Our aim is to create a society in which people will not be divided up into classes.

The role of the working class in the life of society is being enhanced--which is undoubtedly connected with the growth of its ideological and political maturity and its educational and professional level. The worker's labor is increasingly acquiring intellectual content. Along with the industrialization of agriculture profound changes are occurring in the life of the peasantry. The differences in the social status of the worker and the peasant are being overcome--which is connected, above all, with the gradual rapprochement of their labor, the rapprochement of the two forms of socialist ownership and the development of interfarm organizations comprising both kolkhozes and state enterprises. The intelligentsia, whose size is growing rapidly, is playing an increasingly significant role not only in science, education and culture but also in production.

The unity of the Soviet nations and nationalities is now stronger than ever. This does not mean, however, that all questions have already been resolved in the sphere of national relations. The party is against trends aimed at artificially wiping out national peculiarities. But equally it considers their artificial exaggeration inadmissible. It is the party's sacred duty to educate working people in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism and the proud sense of belonging to the unified great Soviet motherland.

The congress devoted very earnest attention to strengthening the material and spiritual foundations of the socialist way of life and to shaping the new person. It noted the need for constant concern to improve the Soviet people's working and living conditions and the work of trade and public catering enterprises and to further improve the system of public education, health, physical culture and sport.

The spiritual life of Soviet society is becoming increasingly rich and varied--which is undoubtedly to the credit of workers in culture, literature and art. The successes of creative workers in the spheres of literature and the theater, the cinema and music, painting and sculpture are great and incontestable. At the same time there are still manifestations here of a lack of ideology-mindedness, unscrupulousness of world outlook and departure from class evaluation of individual historical events and persons. "We must be implacable here," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said. "The party has not been and cannot be indifferent to the ideological thrust of our art."

A new person has grown up in the land of the soviets--a person possessing high political culture, a patriot and internationalist, a conscientious working person. At the same time there are still people among us who seek to give less and take more from society. This soil breeds such negative phenomena as egoism and philistinism, acquisitiveness, indifference to the people's needs, and drunkenness. The efforts of communists, public organizations and labor collectives must be focused on the struggle against these ugly phenomena.

It is the task not only of the 11th 5-Year Plan but also of subsequent 5-year plans to resolve all these problems.

The successes of the land of the soviets in all spheres of life are inseparable from the leading and organizing role of the Communist Party.

Over the years since the previous congress the CPSU has increased its ranks by 1.8 million people. Some 59 percent of the new recruits are workers. This is no coincidence: For, having become the party of the entire people, it has not lost its class character, and it was and still is by its nature the party of the working class.

These years have shown over and over again that the party's role is growing in the developed socialist society. The party is constantly improving methods of leadership of the economy and of other spheres of public life and is developing intraparty democracy, strictly following the Leninist principle of democratic centralism. It devotes great attention to work with working people's letters and suggestions, to improving the system of intraparty information and to further developing criticism and self-criticism. The congress set the task of continuing to assert the spirit of self-criticalness and implacability toward shortcomings in all party organizations. It is necessary to deal a decisive rebuff to any attempts at persecution for criticism. It is necessary consistently and persistently to exercise control over the fulfillment of adopted decisions.

The party's cadre policy is a powerful level in party leadership. The congress drew attention to the further improvement of the system of placing, training and retraining cadres. The creation of a dependable reserve of cadres was and still is an important task.

Soviet society derives its strength from the masses' conscientiousness. This is why the improvement of ideological and political education work is an object of constant party concern. Measures to improve this work are contained in the CPSU Central Committee resolution of 26 April 1979, which is a long-term document. It is essentially a question of restructuring many sectors and spheres of ideological work. "We must ensure," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "that its contents become more topical and its forms meet people's modern needs and requirements."

It is very important that propaganda not overlook acute topics, that all ideological education work be conducted in a lively and interesting manner, without hackneyed phrases and the standard collection of ready formulas, and that the sense of the new is inherent in ideological workers to the highest degree. It is necessary to achieve in practice the unity of the party's ideological, theoretical, political educational, organizational and economic work.

Proceeding from the premise that Marxism-Leninism is the only reliable theoretical and methodological basis of policy, strategy and tactics, the party considers the further creative development of Marxist-Leninist theory an extremely important task and devotes much attention and effort to resolving this task.

Problems of the party's international policy occupied a large and important place in the work of the 26th CPSU Congress. Questions of the development of the world socialist system and of cooperation among the socialist countries, relations with liberated countries, relations with capitalist countries and the state of affairs in the world communist movement were in the congress' field of vision. The party's desire to continue waging a consistent struggle to strengthen peace and to deepen the relaxation of international tension is the leitmotiv of the congress materials on problems of international life. To ensure favorable external conditions for the Soviet people to resolve the creative tasks facing them, and to guarantee every person on earth his paramount right--the right to life--this is the chief, highly humane aim of our party's foreign policy.

"There is now no more important task," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized, "on the international plans for our party, our people and for all the world's peoples than that of upholding peace."

The 26th CPSU Congress is an important milestone in the history of the party and Soviet society and an event of tremendous worldwide historic significance. The course and results of its work are at the center of the attention of the entire party and people and of the progressive world public.

All the congress' work proceeded in the spirit of the unity and cohesion which make the CPSU strong and invincible and are the guarantee of all our victories. The party will continue to preserve with care and to strengthen the unity of its ranks. It intends to concentrate all its effort in two interrelated directions: communist creation and the consolidation of peace.

Soviet people warmly approve the congress decision and the points and conclusions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report and speech and express love for and trust in the party and readiness to work hard, creatively and with initiative in order to implement the congress guidelines in practice. The congress decisions and materials are a powerful stimulus for new achievements and for more and more new victories.

The task today consists in conveying the congress decisions to every party organization, every communist and every Soviet person and efficiently organizing their unconditional fulfillment. The decisive role in this belongs to party organizations, which are called upon to head the masses in their labor and struggle and in their desire to fulfill the party's plans. It is the paramount task of the mass propaganda and news media and of our press, television and radio to help the party in propagandizing, explaining and organizing the fulfillment of the congress decisions.

Under the leadership of the glorious Communist Party--the Leninist Party--the Soviet people are marching confidently toward new victories in communist building.

KOBYSH: WEST MUST REPLY TO BREZHNEV PROPOSALS

LD101605 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 4 Mar 81 p 9

[Article by Vitaliy Kobysh under the rubric "Observer's Opinion": "There Is No More Important Task"]

[Text] Even for us, its contemporaries, the eight days of the 26th CPSU Congress clearly represent a special time at man's present historical stage. All the main points were set forth in L.I. Brezhnev's report--the CPSU Central Committee report to the congress. It is important nonetheless to draw special attention to the idea expressed by L.I. Brezhnev that the human race is now at the brink of a precipice of a kind it has simply never known before. The stockpiled weapons--primarily thermonuclear weapons--loom as a mortal threat over everything alive on earth and indeed over the entire world and its environment, including the biosphere. Some people would like to persuade people that nuclear war can be limited, to bring them to terms with the idea of its permissibility. "But this is directly misleading the peoples!" L.I. Brezhnev said resolutely, leaving no room for any arbitrary interpretation of his words. "After all, a 'limited' nuclear war, as the Americans understand it, in, for instance, Europe, would mean at the very start the certain death of European civilization. And, of course, the United States itself could not keep out of the flames of war."

No, this is not fear in the face of the inevitability of the advancing apocalypse but a touch warning, based on facts and scientific analysis, to those who have still not realized what a dangerous game has been undertaken with the introduction of new weapons systems, with threats, the irresponsible use of methods of coercion, and with the hastily proclaimed but probably not very well-thought-out course toward confrontation, which definitely lacks consistency. It is not only a warning, but at the same time an extensive program not of resounding propagandist measures but of businesslike, constructive, realistic measures. These would remove the threat of war from the world, breaking the vicious circle of the arms race, would shift mankind toward peaceful cooperation and the joint quest for ways to rid our own and generations to come of fear of the future. A future in which people's thoughts would be turned not toward inventing even more lethal weapons but toward how to eliminate and destroy them and learn to live without them. Formerly this might have seemed utopian but now, we repeat, this is an imperative dictated by the very specific situation, very dangerous to life itself, in which mankind has found itself by virtue of a whole series of circumstances, including the technological explosion in the sphere of creating new lethal weaponry.

With its penchant for the garish, Western propaganda has given the name of "Brezhnev's eight points" to the program of specific measures advanced in the CPSU Central Committee report--measures leading to the halting of military confrontation and the solution to the most acute and urgent problems of creating a climate of mutual trust and peaceful cooperation in the world. The words do not matter--let them use this terminology if they like. The crux of the matter is that the proposals put forward by L.I. Brezhnev concern all the most vital problems on whose solution the future--if not life itself--of mankind depends. They include questions of curbing the nuclear missile evil spirit and reducing conventional types of weapons--ground, naval and air forces. They include the normalization of the situation and the creation of conditions for firm, lasting peace in Europe and the Near, Middle and Far East. They include the adoption of a comprehensive program providing for both political and military measures. It is thus a case of a logical continuation and development, in the light of present realities, of our peace program, which has become a sort of constitution for our foreign policy.

The measures set forth at the 26th congress are too serious, profound and long-term for hasty assessments, still less for a hasty reply to them. I would like to hope that assessments and a reply will be based on factors just as serious, factors taking into account not local conditions relating to one particular region, even if it is a "hot spot," factors which relate not to this minute but are projected into the future, taking into account all circumstances and factors. In this connection it is essential to emphasize at least two basic elements.

First, even people who are not overfavorably inclined toward the Soviet Union and its policy and the system existing in our country probably caught the general tone of L.I. Brezhnev's report. Eminent representatives of the new Washington administration, in their first public statements, which have assumed the nature of official declarations, adopted a bellicose, if not hysterical, note. We have had ascribed to us something in which we are in no way involved, we have been accused of sins of which we are in no way guilty. There could have been a temptation--and we are sure that in a similar situation the other side would not have resisted the temptation--to pick up that tone and reply in terms just as strong. Anyone who has read the report attentively could not fail to see that we have not succumed to the provocation, that the report adopted a firm, confident, but at the same time calm and moderate tone. We believe that this has been interpreted as a sign not of weakness but of a sense of responsibility in a matter too serious to be dominated not by thought and a clear-cut line but by vocabulary and semantics.

The second, no less important, point. Here too we are also utterly frank: The measures proposed by L.I. Brezhnev were dictated by national interests, including the interests of the security not only of the Soviet Union but of all other states, including the United States.

The CPSU and the Soviet Government really do believe that a dangerous situation has been created in the world and that the threat is too close to seek one-sided advantages for oneself under these conditions, not to mention settling accounts with anyone or fishing in troubled waters.

If all this is understood correctly, if they come halfway to meet us, an opportunity will be created for resolving the gravest problems which seem insoluble today. In any event, we have had our say. It is now up to the other side to make a reply.

FURTHER REPORT ON DELEGATE COMMENTS, ACTIVITIES

Brezhnev Meets Le Duan

LD101154 Moscow TASS in English 1133 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 10 Mar, TASS--A friendly meeting was held in the Kremlin today between the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam Le Duan who headed the CPV delegation at the 26th CPSU Congress.

On behalf of the communists and the entire people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Le Duan warmly and cordially congratulated Leonid Brezhnev upon his reelection to the post of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He noted that the 26th CPSU Congress had vividly demonstrated the monolithic unity of the Leninist party's ranks, its close ties with the people and exceptionally high international prestige.

Le Duan expressed full consent with the evaluation of the international situation outlined in the report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th congress. He stated the resolute support of the SRV for the foreign policy program of the CPSU directed at the strengthening of peace and peaceful cooperation, at the assertion of the rights of all peoples to free and independent development.

The Vietnamese people is boundlessly grateful to the Soviet Union for constant and effective aid in the building of socialism, in defending the country's national sovereignty, Le Duan said.

On thanking for the congratulations and good wishes Leonid Brezhnev stressed that Soviet people hold close to heart the endeavours and concerns of the heroic Vietnamese people. The broad support for fraternal Vietnam is fully approved in the Soviet Union. We solidarize with the active peaceloving foreign policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam directed at developing goodneighbourhood and cooperation in Southeast Asia and turning that area into a zone of peace and stability, Leonid Brezhnev noted.

In the course of the meeting views were exchanged on the long-term tasks of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation, including in the economic field. Discussed in particular was the development of joint work to prospect for an extract gas and oil in the SRV's Continential Shelf and the expansion of the Vietnamese export of fruits and vegetables to the USSR.

On behalf of the Soviet communists and the entire Soviet people Leonid Brezhnev conveyed to the Vietnamese communists and to the entire working people of the SRV wishes to worthily meet the forthcoming Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

The meeting passed in a heartfelt brotherly atmosphere and confirmed the full identity of views on all questions under discussion.

Taking part in the meeting were Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Rusakov, assistant of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Anatoliy Blatov and assistant of the general secretary of the CPV Central Committee Dong Ngoc.

Le Duan at SRV Embassy

BK110321 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] According to a Moscow-based VNA correspondent, on 8 March VCP Central Committee general secretary Le Duan, head of the VCP delegation to the 26th CPSU Congress, and other delegation members called on our embassy in the Soviet Union.

On hand to warmly welcome the delegation were all embassy personnel and Vietnamese cadres working at the CEMA and the various Soviet organs in Moscow.

In a cordial atmosphere, Comrade Le Duan talked about the present situation in our country. He cited the successes which our people have achieved in recent years in overcoming the difficulties left by the 30-year war and, in particular, in defeating the two wars waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and their lackeys in the southwestern and northern border regions of our country.

The comrade stressed:

Every cadre must always be interested in what is going on back in the fatherland. He must enhance his revolutionary enthusiasm and do his best to fulfill assigned tasks.

Comrade Le Duan effusively praised the success of the 26th CPSU Congress, underlined its great significance and urged everyone to strive to learn from our friends' diversified experiences in order to make even better contributions to national construction. He also urged greater efforts by everyone to further strengthen the friendship between the two nations.

Comrades Le Van Luong and Xuan Thuy also addressed the cadres present at the meeting.

Ambassador Nguyen Huu Mai, on behalf of the Vietnamese cadres assigned to the Soviet Union, promised Comrade Le Duan that they would make every effort to carry out their tasks and studies as advised by the comrade general secretary.

Le Duan Departure

OW101723 Hanoi VNA in English 1650 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA March 10--The Vietnamese party delegation led by Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, left Moscow today for home after attending the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, reports VNA's correspondent in the Soviet capital.

The delegation was seen off by M.S. Gorbachev, Political Bureau member and secretary of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee; M.B. Zimyanin, secretary of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; many other high-ranking Soviet leaders; Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Huu Mai and staff members of the Vietnamese Embassy; Lao Ambassador Vanthong Sengmuang and Kampuchean Charge d'Affaires Tep Heng.

More on Hun Sen Speech

LD091523 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 28 Feb 81 p 5

[Greetings address delivered by CPSU Congress guest Hun Sen, member of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation and Kampuchean foreign minister, at Minsk meeting on 26 February]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, dear friends!

First of all permit me, on behalf of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] Central Committee, the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council and all the Kampuchean people, to convey warm greetings to you and to voice our profound feelings of fraternal, revolutionary solidarity. (applause)

I would like to express sincere gratitude and tremendous joy in connection with the fact that we have been invited to take part in the 26th CPSU Congress and given the opportunity to meet with you, dear friends! (applause)

The Soviet people were the first in world history to build a socialist society and are now successfully creating the material and technical base of communism in full accordance with Lenin's great ideas.

On the basis of the national economic development programs adopted by the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses, the Soviet people--under the wise leadership of the CPSU headed by that true Leninist Leonid Ilich Brezhnev--have achieved tremendous successes in all spheres through their selfless labor.

The Soviet Union now has a mighty economy and highly developed science and culture and has achieved a high living standard for the population. Your country has achieved all this thanks to the staunch labor of all Soviet people and their labor discipline, organization and awareness. These important features must be adopted by the working class in other countries and must set an example for all mankind. The Soviet working class' high moral qualities and its ideological commitment are the result of correct communist education. A leading role in the development of Soviet society belongs to the working class. This is the only class capable of uniting around itself and leading all social strata of the population in the cause of building a communist society. Its role in national economic development and in all economic and social progress is determined by the fact that the working class is the motive force of Soviet society and the guarantee of its development along the path of building communism.

The selfless labor of Soviet workers and all Soviet people and their successes in the cause of communist building and the defense of the motherland are a fine, inspiring example for the Kampuchean people, who, guided by the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, are following the path of laying the foundations of a socialist society.

Esteemed comrades! Dear friends!

On 7 January 1979 the Kampuchean people, under the leadership of the KNUFNS, overthrew the odious, genocidal clique of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan--the mercenary lackeys of the Beijing great-power expansionists and hegemonists; now we are successfully building a new, independent, peaceful, free, democratic, nonaligned Kampuchea advancing toward socialism. (applause)

For nearly 4 years of rule by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, as a result of the carrying out of Maoist experiments on Kampuchean soil and the perpetration of monstrous crimes, 3 million people were physically destroyed and Kampuchean society was completely disorganized.

The overthrow of the regime of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique struck a blow against the expansionist and hegemonist plans of the Beijing leadership and against the notorious ideas of Maoism. However, Beijing, Washington and certain other forces will not resign themselves to defeat in Kampuchea and are continuing activity hostile to the Kampuchean people. They give support to the remnants of Pol Pot gangs and other Kampuchean reactionary forces which have taken refuge on the territory of neighboring Thailand; they want to eliminate the Kampuchean people's revolutionary gains and disrupt their peaceful life and creative labor. Because of their support the representatives of the Pol Pot regime overthrown by the Kampuchean people remain in the United Nations. Interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs continues, on the pretext of discussing the nonexistent Kampuchean question and convening a so-called "international conference on Kampuchea." However, there is no doubt that the intrigures of the Kampuchean people's enemies are doomed to failure.

Comrades! Kampuchea's organs of people's power, created everywhere after liberation from the dictatorial clique, are continuing to strengthen and develop. There will soon be general parliamentary elections in Kampuchea and constitutional organs of state power will be created.

For the last 2 years, thanks to our people's heroic efforts and also the all-around fraternal assistance of friendly countries--first and foremost Vietnam and the Soviet Union--the population's normal life and the entire structure of society have been undergoing restoration and development. This includes industry, agriculture, the trade and finance system, health care and education. I particularly wish to note the successes in agriculture, which is an important factor in ensuring normal living conditions for the Kampuchean population.

The celebration of the second anniversary of the 7 January 1979 victory of the Kampuchean people took place with the broad and active participation of the population of the entire country. Now everyone can see for themselves that the process of revolutionary transformations in Kampuchea is irreversible and is continuing to develop steadily. Thanks to its loyalty to the ideals of Marxism-Leninism and also its correct foreign policy the People's Republic of Kampuchea is enjoying increasingly wide recognition in the international arena.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea has demonstrated its good will more than once by proposing to the ASEAN countries that they build normal good-neighborly relations on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and maintain peace and stability in Southeast Asia. In particular, the recent conference of foreign ministers of the three countries of Indochina again advanced positive proposals aimed at implementing these aims.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea resolutely supports the Soviet Union's initiatives aimed at ensuring universal peace and disarmament, lessening international tension and strengthening international cooperation. (applause)

The people of Kampuchea are profoundly grateful to the peoples of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries and also to progressive people throughout the world for their support for the Kampuchean revolution and for their assistance in the restoration of our dearly beloved motherland.

In conclusion I would like to wish all working people of the Soviet Union great successes in fulfilling the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan, in building the material and technical base of communism and in further raising the interntional prestige of the Soviet Union. (applause)

Long live the CPSU! (applause)

Long live the USSR! (applause)

Long live the eternal and indestructible friendship and militant solidarity between the Soviet and Kampuchean peoples! (Tumultuous prolonged applause. All rise.)

Tsedenbal Writes on Congress

LD110941 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 10 Signed to Press 5 Mar 81 p 4

[Article by Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, under the rubric "Congress Delegates Speak": "Event of Worldwide Significance"]

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress was a great milestone in the life of the Soviet Union, the socialist community countries and the entire international communist and workers movement and in the peoples' struggle for peace and security throughout the world.

The CPSU's activity has always been characterized by a sober scientific analysis of the internal and external situation, by consideration for the leading trends of modern social development and by a truly creative attitude toward revolutionary theory. These characteristic aspects of the Leninist party's activity found graphic reflection in the documents and decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, which is evaluated everywhere as an event of worldwide significance.

The festively elated and at the same time businesslike atmosphere of the sessions of the Soviet communists' highest forum is unforgettable. The CPSU Central Committee report to the congress delivered by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, outstanding figure of the international communist movement, loyal Marxist-Leninist and indefatigable fighter for peace and friendship among the peoples, produced an indelible impression on us.

The vitality of socialism's Leninist foreign policy has been demonstrated in past years, particularly in the period since the 25th CPSU Congress, by concrete deeds and many positive changes in the international arena, as a result of the Soviet Union's energetic actions in conjunction with the fraternal socialist countries. Implementing the peace program elaborated at the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses, its Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally displayed great purpose and exceptional energy in seeking to deepen political detente and supplement it with military detente. This peace-loving policy has been fully approved by the fraternal socialist countries and Marxist-Leninist parties and implemented in close cooperation and coordination with them.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government undoubtedly made the biggest contribution to convening the Helsinki CSCE, to establishing relations of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems and to achieving a shift away from cold war and confrontation to the relaxation of tension and constructive talks.

However, the growing complexity of the modern international situation as a result of the policy being pursued by imperialism's aggressive circles, particularly the United States, indicates that international imperialism remains the source of various kinds of conflicts and of constant military danger. By encouraging the most shameless forces of modern reaction--fascism, racism and great-power hegemonism--American imperialism and its partners in the aggressive NATO bloc are seeking to stifle the peoples' national liberation movement, upset the existing approximate equilibrium of forces and achieve military superiority over socialism. The dangerous intrigues of imperialism and its Beijing stooges have considerably complicated the situation on the Asian Continent--which creates conditions for carrying out various kinds of military adventures.

Now that the international climate in the world has cooled considerably, the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and also the energetic actions of forces of peace and progress on different continents in favor of preserving and deepening detente fully accord with the fundamental interests and aspirations of all the world's peoples.

Firm confidence in our world's peaceful future resounded in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the congress. The Soviet Union's new proposals formulated in the report are the organic continuation and creative development of the Leninist peace-loving peace program of the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses. Under the new international conditions these proposals determine the most important and most urgent tasks of the modern struggle for peace.

I can confidently state that the 26th CPSU Congress has justified the hopes of the world's peace-loving forces and given a powerful new boost to socialism's further peace offensive.

The Soviet Union--the most powerful component of the world socialist community--gives decisive assistance to the fraternal socialist countries with its rich experience and resources. There is no doubt that the 26th CPSU Congress and its conclusions and decisions will open up a new stage of further fruitful cooperation in the fraternal family of countries of the world socialist system in all spheres of politics, economics and culture.

Ponomarev Meets Fava

LD102250 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1701 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 10 Mar (TASS)--In the CPSU Central Committee today a meeting took place between Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and Athos Fava, secretary general of the Argentine Communist Party, who headed the Argentine Communist Party delegation at the 26th CPSU Congress.

Fava told of the struggle which is being waged by the Argentine Communist Party together with other progressive forces in defending the national sovereignty of the country against imperialist encroachments, for the country's democratic development, and against the actions of reaction.

The Soviet side confirmed the unfailing solidarity of the CPSU with the communists of Argentina who are struggling bravely for the rights and interests of the working people, for the cohesion and cooperation of all Argentine patriots and democrats.

Fava noted the outstanding international significance of the 26th CPSU Congress and of the report given by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He stresse the course defined by the decisions of the congress aimed at continuing and deepening detente and the peace-loving initiatives proposed in the report are in accord with the interests not only of the Soviet people but also of the whole of mankind.

The representatives of the CPSU and the Argentine Communist Party advocate the further strengthening of the unity of actions of communist and workers parties, of all anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for the maintenance of peace, for rebuffing the enemies of detente, in support of the sacred right of the peoples to decide their path of development themselves.

The meeting passed in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

Ponomarev, Al-Ahmar Confer

LD101513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Friendly Meeting"]

[Text] A meeting took place 5 March between B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and A. al-Ahmar, assistant general secretary of the Ba'th Party, who headed the Ba'th Party delegation to the 26th CPSU Congress.

Portuguese, PDRY Guests' Views

LD101335 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 7 March 1981 carries on page 5 a report by B. Kotov and V. Razuvayev headlined "Reliable Bulwark of the Working People" on "Conversations With Foreign Guests of the 26th CPSU Congress." The conversation with Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party (PCP), contains the following comment:

"During the current celebrations of the PCP's 60th anniversary Portuguese communists are stating that the Soviet Union is the bulwark of working people and peoples the world over. It displays proletarian solidarity with all peoples fighting for national and social liberation. It is perfectly natural, therefore, that the principles of proletarian internationalism, the Soviet communists' invariable guide, should have been clearly confirmed during the congress' work. This is bound to meet with a particularly broad response on the part of the struggling peoples."

The conversation with 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party, chairman of the People's Supreme Council Presidium and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, contains the following remarks:

"In our view, the initiatives concerning a Near East settlement and the safeguarding of peace are a healthy basis for the solution of the region's complex problems. For that reason Democratic Yemen welcomes these initiatives which concern the chief problems of the Near East conflict and take into account the interests of the region's peoples, including the Arab people of Palestine and their right to self-determination."

French CP's Plissonnier

LD101327 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 81 p 8

[Interview with Gaston Plissonnier, member of the Politburo and secretary of the French Communist Party [PCF] Central Committee, from roundup of B. Kotov, B. Orekhov, V. Razubayev and V. Sharov interviews with foreign guests at the 26th CPSU Congress under the general headline "Creation, Peace and Internationalism"--first graf is editorial introduction]

[Excerpt] The sound of polyglot voices in the foyer of the Kremlin Palace of Congresses has died away. The television and newsreel arc lights have gone out. The congress' foreign guests are leaving Moscow. How do they assess its results? What thoughts are they taking back home? What did they derive from participating in the work of the forum of Soviet communists? These are the questions we put to a number of foreign guests. This is what they said.

Gaston Plissonnier, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PCF Central Committee:

This is the third consecutive time that I have attended CPSU congresses. My overall impression is that the 26th congress--and the delegates' speeches confirmed this--gives all Soviet people still greater confidence in the future. The congress is a herald proclaiming that the USSR will continue to go from success to still greater successes.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report and the congress decisions are imbued with the determination to achieve a new boost for the Soviet economy so that the Soviet people's social and culture aspirations are increasingly well satisfied. At a time when the capitalist world is undergoing a profound and protracted crisis accompanied by industrial recession, inflation, unemployment, poverty and difficulties for working people, the USSR continues its steady and forward progress.

The 26th congress comprehensively analyzed the results achieved, which incidentally were remarkable, and outlined concrete measures to overcome existing shortcomings and difficulties.

There is no doubt that the tasks set will be fulfilled which will lead to a further rise in Soviet people's living standards and a boost for culture and universal wellbeing. This is how socialism's advantage over the decrepit capitalist system of man's exploitation by man manifests itself.

All these measures fell within the general course toward further development of socialist democracy. The emphasis at the congress was placed on the need for ever closer links between the party and the masses, on heightening the activity of soviets at all levels as envisaged by the USSR Constitution and on improving the activity of trade unions under conditions of socialism in the interests of the working class and all working people.

Considering the Soviet Union's paramount role in the international arena and its influence on the development of events, much more could be said about the international significance of the 26th CPSU Congress. But I will only mention the exceptional importance of the new Soviet proposals in the sphere of foreign policy.

It is known that the CPSU and the Soviet Government conduct tireless and fruitful activity in favor of detente, disarmament and peace. It is precisely toward this that the important and constructive new proposals by the USSR advanced in the congress report are directed. What is the Soviet Union's reply to imperialism's aggressive policy? Comrade L.I. Brezhnev appeals to the leaders of other countries: Let us meet, discuss, hold talks and seek joint ways of stopping the escalation of the arms race, ensuring detente and consolidating peace and security in Europe and throughout the world. The Soviet proposals cannot fail to arouse a profound and positive response both among the French people and among all peoples who cherish peace, friendship and cooperation.

In conclusion I would like to say that the 26th CPSU Congress is an optimistic congress which gives Soviet people new confidence in their future. I would like to take the opportunity to convey to readers of fraternal PRAVDA the most sincere and friendly wishes on behalf of French communists and to wish all Soviet people and their socialist motherland great new successes.

Husak Meets Latvian Leaders

LD110843 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 2 Mar 81 p 1

[LATINFORM report: "Talks at Latvian CP Central Committee"]

[Text] A meeting took place at the Latvian CP Central Committee 1 March with members of the CPCZ delegation to the 26th CPSU Congress headed by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR.

In the course of talks held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, warmth and cordiality A.E. Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, said that the working people of our republic, like all Soviet people, are following the work of the 26th CPSU Congress with tremendous interest and studying carefully the Central Committee report to the congress delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the other materials of the Leninist party's forum. Warmly approving and unanimously supporting the wise domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, at rallies and meetings being held nowadays throughout the republic, workers, kolkhoz members and the Soviet intelligentsia are declaring their firm determination to make every effort to successfully fulfill the important tasks posed by the 26th Congress.

The guests were familiarized with the results of the fulfillment of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the plans for the republic's economic and social development in the 10th 5-Year Plan, as well as with the prospects for the development of the national economy, science and culture and the enhancement of the working people's well-being in the 11th 5-Year Plan. There was also a discussion of the republic party organization's organizational, political and ideological activity, of its experience of leadership of economic and cultural building and the working people's communist education, and of the decisions of the recent 23d Latvian CP Congress in Riga.

Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, cordially thanked the Latvian CP Central Committee and the republic's government for the warm welcome given the CPCZ delegation on the soil of Soviet Latvia.

Comrade G. Husak evaluated highly the CPSU Central Committee report to the congress delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the work of the 26th CPSU Congress as a whole and its tremendous international significance.

He went on to speak about the preparations being made for the 16th CPCZ Congress scheduled for early April this year, which will determine new tasks in the building of a developed socialist society in the CSSR.

Comrade G. Husak spoke with great warmth about the multifaceted and fruitful Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation and about the CPCZ's fraternal relations with the CPSU, which are constantly being developed and enriched.

The important guest wished the communists and all working people of the Latvian SSR great new successes in building communism and in fulfilling the decisions of the historic 26th CPSU Congress.

Participating in the talks were Comrades I.A. Anderson, E.Ya. Aushkap and B.K. Pugo; A.P. Botvin, Soviet ambassador to the CSSR; S.I. Kolesnikov, chief of a CPSU Central Committee sector; V.M. Krumin, deputy chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers and the republic's foreign minister, and also V. Vajnar and M. Stefanak, executives of the CPCZ Central Committee.

COMPARISON OF KIANURI GREETINGS TO CPSU

A comparison of the item "Tudeh Party's Kianuri Sends Greetings Message" published on page P 6, 26th CPSU Congress section of the 10 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with the Moscow in Persian to Iran version broadcast at 1630 GMT on 6 March reveals the following variations:

On page P 6, paragraph three, last line the word "cordial" is changed to "fraternal."

Paragraph four, line five on page P 6 the Moscow Persian reads: "...also in the untiring struggle for the preservation of world peace, freedom, and..."

On page P 7, paragraph three, penultimate line the Moscow Persian reads: "...movement and all liberated peoples struggling for..."

In paragraph six, lines one and two on page P 7 the Moscow Persian reads: "...been elaborating every year and every day new methods and..."

On page P 7, penultimate paragraph, penultimate line the Moscow Persian reads: "...ideals of October or by internationalist assistance and which has..."

In the last paragraph, last line on page P 7 and the first three lines of the first paragraph on page P 8 Moscow Persian changes the phrasing to read: "...revoked all the oppressive treaties of the czarist regime imposed on Iran.

"Throughout its existence the Soviet Union, in its relations with the peoples of Iran and with the revolutionary movement of the Iranian people, has consistently and invariably continued this support. This is the..."

On page P 8, first line of paragraph two, Moscow Persian reads: "In those critical days when in..."

In the same paragraph, line five is changed to read: "...states headed by aggressive American imperialism, he said that..."

On page P 8, paragraph six, penultimate and last lines Moscow Persian reads: ";...thwarted and the aggressive plans of such a perfidious enemy reduced to nothing..."

DEMIRCHYAN SPEECH AT 27TH ARMENIAN CP CONGRESS

WA111046 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 23 Jan 81 pp 2-8

[Speech by Comrade K. S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Armenian Communist Party at the 27th Congress of the Armenian Communist Party on 22 January 1981 in Yerevan; the published version of the speech is abridged]

[Text] Comrades! The high forum of the Armenian communists is being held on the threshold of an outstanding event in the life of the party and the people, the 26th CPSU Congress.

Five years separate us from the historic 25th Party Congress.

This has been 5 years of unstinting struggle and self-sacrificing labor by the communists and all the Soviet people for the sake of carrying out the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the program elaborated by it for the further all-round progress of our country.

This has been a 5 years of a continuous rise in the economic and defense potential of the Soviet state, a 5 years of solving major and important social tasks, of scientific and cultural development, and of a rise in the prosperity of the people. These years have fully affirmed the correctness of the economic strategy elaborated by the 24th and 25th party congresses and the course set of intensifying all social production.

This has been a 5 years in the further strengthening of the unshakable international fraternity and friendship of the Soviet peoples, and of an even greater strengthening of the ideological and moral-political unity of our society. The ratification of the new USSR Constitution was an unforgettable point in the biography of our fatherland, and it marked a new stage in the development of the political system of Soviet society, socialist statedom and socialist democracy. The celebrating of the 60th jubilee anniversary of Great October was a major event in the life of the Soviet nation.

During these years the international status of the Soviet Union has grown even stronger, its prestige has risen, while the positions of socialism, the friendship and cooperation of the fraternal socialist countries have strengthened.

Our party has consistently carried out a program of a struggle for peace, for the freedom and independence of peoples, for international security and cooperation, and for the further strengthening of the unity of the world communist and workers movement. In steadfastly carrying out a peace-loving foreign policy, the Communist Party and the Soviet state have struggled stubbornly for the strengthening of peace, for the improvement of the international situation, for disarmament, in order to once and for all exclude war from the life of mankind and not permit the aggressive forces of imperialism to intensify the arms race.

The past 5 years, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the October (1980) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, will take a worthy place in the history of the heroic accomplishments of the Soviet people who are moving steadily along the path to communism.

For Soviet Armenia, these 5 years have been a 5 years of progress and of a constant ascent to new heights of economic and social development.

The Communist Party of Armenia [CPA], under the leadership of the CPSU Central Committee, in carrying out the decisions of the 25th Party Congress, the plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the decrees of the CPSU Central Committee, has mobilized and directed the efforts of the communists and all the workers in the republic toward a wholehearted struggle for completely carrying out the targets for economic and social development during the Tenth Five-Year Plan and for a further rise in all the sectors of the national economy, science, culture and the prosperity of the people.

The republic party organization has been given great constant help from the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat. The elaboration of the Tenth Five-Year Plan was based on the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers "On Measures to Further Develop the Armenian National Economy"; this decree has been truly historic for our republic. During the Tenth Five-Year Plan the following decrees were approved: "On Measures to Further Develop and Increase the Efficiency of Irrigated Agriculture in Armenia," "On Measures to Conserve and Rationally Utilize the Natural Resources of Lake Sevan," on the restructuring of the Razdan Mining and Chemical Combine, on the construction of a subway in Yerevan, and on measures to protect atmospheric air in the cities of Armenia. These decrees aimed at the further development of the economy and culture of Soviet Armenia inspired the workers in the republic to new accomplishments.

Allow me, comrade delegates, on behalf of our congress, the communists and all the workers of the republic, to fervently and sincerely thank the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo, the Soviet government, and dear Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally for this help and for the paternal concern for the welfare of the Armenian people and the development of the republic.(applause)

The purposeful political organizational activities of the republic party organization and the inspired patriotic labor of our heroic working class, the glorious kolkhoz peasantry, the people's intelligentsia and all the workers have produced outstanding results. The Tenth Five-Year Plan has become a five-year plan of great accomplishments in all spheres of activity. Gross social product has risen by 38.5 percent and produced national income by 43 percent. The Tenth Five-Year Plan has become a 5-year period of great achievements in all spheres of activity. Soviet Armenia for 4 years running has received the rotating Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee for victory in the all-Union socialist competition and has reported to the motherland and to the party on the early fulfillment of the 5-year targets. This major accomplishment has been highly regarded by the Central Committee of our Leninist party and by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

During the report period sociopolitical life in Soviet Armenia has been full of major, vivid events. A new constitution has been adopted in our republic. The celebrations devoted to the 150th anniversary of the incorporation of Eastern Armenia as part of Russia became an unforgettable and stirring holiday of international fraternity among the Soviet peoples. Soviet Armenia was awarded its third Order of Lenin for the successes achieved in economic and cultural development and in commemoration of this jubilee. (applause)

The 60th anniversary of the Armenian SSR and the CPA was celebrated with enormous enthusiasm, inspiration and a patriotic upsurge.

Like all the Soviet people, the communists and workers of the republic always link all their thoughts and aspirations and all their accomplishments with the revolutionary transforming activities of the Communist Party which is leading our fatherland along a true Leninist course and is honorably carrying out the role of the political leader and the wise guide of the working class, all the workers and all Soviet society.

The people and the party are united. The Soviet people unanimously approve and warmly support the Leninist domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet government and highly regard the enormous organizational and political activities of the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and the loyal continuer of the great Leninist cause, the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, in carrying out this policy.

The coming decade will become a new major stage in creating the material and technical base of communism and in bringing about a continuous increase in the material and cultural standard of living of the people.

The 11th Five-Year Plan will be a crucial period in the carrying out of these tasks and this period has already commenced for us. As was pointed out in the draft of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th CPSU Congress "Basic Directions for the Economic and

Social Development of the USSR in 1981-85 and for the Period up to 1990," the main task of the 11th Five-Year Plan will be to bring about a further rise in the prosperity of the Soviet people on the basis of the steady and on-going development of the national economy, accelerating scientific and technical progress and converting the economy to an intensive path of development, the more rational utilization of the production potential of the nation, the greatest possible savings of all types of resources and an improvement in the quality of work.

The communists and workers of the republic, in discussing the draft of the CPSU Central Committee in an interested and professional manner, have warmly approved it and consider the realization of the plans outlined in it to be their vital concern and their direct duty. The new horizons of communist construction, the greatness of the pending tasks and the creative opportunities in the 11th Five-Year Plan inspire and provide a strong charge of labor activity among the Soviet people and are also a challenge for great accomplishments for the sake of the further flourishing and strengthening of the might of our fatherland.

Allow me, comrades, to go on now to laying out the results of the activities of the CPA Central Committee over the report period and voice certain considerations of the Central Committee on the tasks and ways for further improving the work of the republic party organization stemming from the acquired positive experience as well as a critical analysis of what has been achieved.

I. For a Steady Rise in the Economy and the Greatest Possible Increase in Production Efficiency and Work Quality

During the report period the activities of the republic party organization and the CPA Central Committee were aimed at continuously carrying out the party's economic strategy.

The CPA Central Committee has consistently carried out the decisions of the 26th CPA Congress aimed at further developing industry, improving its structure, improving administration and management methods, giving preferential development to the material and energy nonintensive but labor intensive types of production, increasing production efficiency and work quality, reconstructing and technically reequipping enterprises, at further specialization and concentration of production and at the rational placement of the productive forces considering the available raw material and free labor resources, the interests of environmental conservation and the necessity of the economic homogenization of the republic regions.

At present, the proportional amount of industry in republic national income is 63.4 percent in comparison with 59.4 percent in 1975.

Over the years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan, 20 percent more capital investments were channeled into developing industrial production than during the Ninth Five-Year Plan. The fixed productive capital in industry rose by 1.5-fold. This means that over the last 5 years, the production potential of industry was augmented by one-half of what was created in the entire 55 previous years. The technical equipping of the industrial enterprises and organizations has risen. Progressive changes have occurred in the fixed capital structure.

During the years of the five-year plan, more than 70 new industrial enterprises, major shops and production lines were built and put into operation. Among them were: the Razdanskiy Mashinostroitel [Razdan Machine Builder] Production Association, the experimental pure iron plant, the Akhtala cannery, the Abovyan brewery, the meat packing plant in the city of Kamo, reinforced concrete elements plants in Yerevan, Abovyan and Kafan, the large-panel housing construction combine in Echmiadzin, the cheese plant in the village of Sarnakunk, the winery in Idzhevan, the Charentsavan garment mill, bakeries in Yerevan, Leninakan, and Oktemberyan, the Charentsavan plant for "Bzhni" mineral water, the knitwear mills in Goris and Kafan. New capacity was also completed at many existing enterprises in the various industrial sectors.

A new goal was reached in the development of the power base. The Armenian Nuclear Power Plant was put into operation with a total capacity of 815,000 kilowatts. The proportional amount of electric power generated by it is at present 35.7 percent of the total power output for the republic. The Shambskaya Hydropower Plant was also completed with a capacity of 170,000 kilowatts.

The Central Committee with satisfaction reports to the congress that the Tenth Five-Year Plan for industrial development was fulfilled ahead of time. The volume of industrial production rose by 46.2 percent in comparison with the 43-47 percent set for Armenia by the Basic Directions for the Development of the USSR National Economy for 1976-1980. All the basic industrial sectors developed dynamically and at high, steady rates. Thus, during the 1970's the industry of Soviet Armenia more than doubled the volume of gross product.

The 5-year quotas were fulfilled ahead of time for the growth rate of the volume of industrial production and the output of the major product types by the workers of the cities of Yerevan, Leninakan, Kirovakan, Dilizhan, Razdanskiy, Abovyanskiy, Nairiyskiy and a number of other rayons in the republic, by the enterprises of the radio and electronic industry, instrument building, nonferrous metallurgy, the ministries of the light, lumber and woodworking industries, the meat and dairy industry and local industry, and by more than 200 enterprises and associations in the republic.

Labor productivity in the sector increased by 20.7 percent.

More than 475 million rubles worth of product was produced above the annual plans, including over 360 million rubles worth of consumer goods.

More than 85 percent of the increase in the volume of industrial production was obtained from the expansion, reconstruction and technical reequipping of existing enterprises and the better utilization of capacity.

There was more rapid development for the sectors which determine scientific and technical progress in the national economy and which have low material and energy intensiveness. These are the electronics and radio engineering industries, the communications equipment industry, precision machine tool building using numerical program devices (an increase of 3-fold), and others. As a whole for the machine building and metalworking sectors, the production volume rose by 74.5 percent. Their proportional amount in the total volume of industrial production presently is 28 percent.

Along with this, the proportional amount of the chemical and nonferrous metallurgical sectors declined, respectively, by 2 and 0.7 points, and this was dictated by the interests of environmental conservation and improving the environment. This tendency will be maintained in the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The report period has also been characterized by an increase in the capacity and a rise in production in the sectors producing consumer goods.

These questions have been constantly at the center of attention of the Central Committee. The production of consumer goods during the Tenth Five-Year Plan increased by 53 percent and this was almost 7 points above the 5-year quota.

Significant successes as a whole have been achieved by the republic light industry workers (minister, Comrade A. Gevorkyan). The labor collectives of the sector fulfilled the quotas of the Tenth Five-Year Plan ahead of time. In comparison with the planned 36.4 percent, a rise was achieved in the volume of produced product of 55.8 percent. The number of articles with the state Quality Mark has increased by 10-fold, and their proportional amount in the total product volume reached 24.4 percent. The percentage of product replacement for the sector reached 60.

During the Tenth Five-Year Plan work was consistently done to improve the territorial proportions and better the placement of the productive forces, and to rationally utilize free labor resources.

More than 70 enterprises and affiliates of the various industrial sectors have been organized in the small- and medium-sized towns and the population points. The increase in the volume of industrial production here was 75 percent, and this surpasses by 2.4-fold the growth rate for the major cities of the republic. Due to this the proportional amount of the small- and medium-sized towns and population points in the total volume of industrial production has risen up to 36 percent. There has been further development of the Razdan, Charentsavan, Dzhrvezh and other industrial centers.

Such a policy of developing industrial production and locating the productive forces is objectively correct, and we should continue it in the future. It is also of important social significance, as it reduces migration within the republic, and acquaints the population of the small towns and settlements with technically equipped, highly organized industrial labor.

There has been an increase in the level of the concentration and specialization of industrial production. During the Tenth Five-Year Plan the number of associations increased by 2.4-fold and reached 77. They are responsible for more than 54 percent of the volume of the produced product.

There has also been an improvement in the development and introduction of new equipment and advanced production methods. Around 4,000 major measures in the area of new equipment have been introduced into the republic economy, including: 900 for the development of new types of industrial product, 460 for the mechanization and automation of production processes and so forth.

The task of raising the technical level and the quality of the produced product has been at the center of attention for the republic party organizations. The Central Committee during the report period has held two republic scientific and practical conferences. Planned work has been done to develop and introduce a republic product quality control system.

The production volume of products of the superior quality category during the years of the five-year plan has increased by more than 4-fold. At present, some 2,600 products are produced with the state Quality Mark and the proportional amount of them in the total volume of commodity product is 18.3 percent.

Better results have been achieved at the Kirovakan Plant for Autogenous Welding Equipment where the proportional amount of product with the state Quality Mark is 78 percent, and by the following production associations: Armelektroapparat [Armenian Electrical Equipment] (70 percent), Armelektrodvigatel [Armenian Electric Motor] (66 percent), Armelektrosvet [Armenian Electric Light] (61 percent), Garun (69 percent), Masis (30 percent) and others.

Extensive work has been done in the area of environmental conservation. The Razdan Mining and Chemical Combine has been restructured, calcium carbide production has been stopped at the Nairit NPO [Scientific Production Association], the level of waste product recovery has been increased at the Alaverdi Mining and Metellurgical Combine and so forth.

Measures have been worked out to close down a group of heat-treating shops at the Kirovakan Chemical Plant and this has significantly improved the city's environment.

The achievements won by us in the development of industry are the result of the unstinting labor of the heroic working class, the engineers and technicians, the scientists, the labor collectives and all those who, in sparing no effort, make their contribution to the common cause.

And at present from the rostrum of this congress, allow me, comrade delegates, on your behalf to express profound gratitude and thanks to all of them. (applause)

Comrades! In speaking about the general successes in the development of the republic industry during the Tenth Five-Year Plan, we must critically assess the achieved results and unswervingly disclose the serious shortcomings and omissions which exist in our activities.

These results could have been weightier if we had more fully utilized all our economic and political opportunities, if everywhere at each job the party organizations and committees and the economic leaders in a more concrete, specific, competent, professional and purposeful manner had carried out the tasks of increasing production efficiency and work quality and achieving high end results and if everywhere state, planning, production and labor discipline had been strictly observed.

The 5-year quotas were not fulfilled for the growth rate of the volume of industrial production by the enterprises of Minkhimprom [Ministry of Chemical Industry], Minelektrotekhprom [Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry], Minpribor [Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems] and the other Union ministries located on the territory of the republic, including the Armelektromash [Armenian Electrical Equipment] Production Association, the Kirovakan Chemical Plant, the Idzhevan Bentonite Combine, as well as the Idzhevan Carpet Combine and the Yerevan Worsted Combine, Armminvody [Armenian Mineral Water], and others.

Our basic shortcoming is the fact that we have still not achieved the fulfillment of production plans by all enterprises. During the five-year plan, each year more than 9 percent of the republic enterprises did not fulfill the plan quotas in terms of the volume of product output and sales, and more than 15 percent for the growth of labor productivity.

At a number of enterprises there still is the bad practice of unjustified downward adjustments of the plans.

For example, at the Sevani Production Association the plans for the volume indicators were adjusted literally every month, and the five-year plan was completed with a growth rate of industrial production of 126 percent in comparison with the planned 150.9 percent. The growth of labor productivity was 2.2-fold less than the five-year plan targets. For years serious measures were not carried out aimed at the technical reequipping of production, improving the production processes and replacing equipment. As a result, here the share of manual labor is 43 percent. The association did not produce any product with the state Quality Mark. Under these conditions its general director A. Karapetyan and the party committee secretary Ye. Karapetyan were constantly quarreling, and this naturally directly reflected on the moral and psychological climate and the affairs of the collective. The leadership of the party committee and the association had to be strengthened.

Unfortunately, comrades, this is not the sole example and we still have such enterprises.

There are always greater successes where they are properly concerned with political indoctrination, with the strengthening of planning and production discipline and with improving the organization and level of production and labor.

This can be seen from the example of the work done by the collective of the Yerevan Tire Plant (director, Comrade O. Barsegyan, and party committee secretary, Comrade B. Musayelyan) where the strengthening of discipline, organization and order is combined with a rise in production efficiency. It is no accident that the plant met the 5-year quota ahead of time and at present has achieved a high level of product output with the state Quality Mark (over 70 percent). Personnel turnover has declined by 2-fold. And quite recently this plant was validly criticized for producing poor quality products.

The strong interests of a unified national economic complex require the ubiquitous strengthening of delivery discipline in accord with the concluded contracts.

The task of the party organizations, the party, soviet and economic bodies is to strengthen planning and production discipline as much as possible and everywhere direct organizational and political work at the unconditional fulfillment of the state plans. When a plan has been approved and assumed the force of law, it should be fulfilled without fail and with the least outlays and the highest indicators.

On this question the primary party organizations and the city and rayon party committees should show greater adherence to principles and firmness.

Comrades! During the Tenth Five-Year Plan we were confronted with the acute problem of ensuring the fulfillment of the quota for increasing labor productivity.

Regardless of the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the annual plans for raising labor productivity, this was the only planned basic indicator for which republic industry lagged behind the 5-year targets.

To a certain degree this is explained by the fact that, on the one hand, the share of labor intensive types of production increased with the hiring of an additional quantity of employees, and, on the other, the share of material intensive ones declined. An important factor was the developing of industrial production in certain areas of the republic where the available free labor resources did not have industrial skills, with a certain time being needed for the mastering and improving of these skills, just as time is needed for increasing the technical equipping of the new affiliates and production lines.

However, under these circumstances this indicator could have been higher than the one achieved in industry.

The problem is that the party organizations and leaders of many enterprises, ministries and departments did not satisfactorily carry out the decisions of the 26th CPA Congress on a consistent and planned rise in labor productivity. The city and rayon party committees did not keep this important question at the center of attention for their work.

Self-critically it must be said that the Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers did not show the required consistency and firmness in solving this problem.

We did not see to it that the enterprises set high and taut plans for raising labor productivity. Certainly the mere fact that in annually overfulfilling these plans by 1.2-1.5 point industry did not reach the goals of the five-year plan shows that these plans did not proceed from the quotas of the five-year plan and were obviously understated.

The five-year plan for increasing labor productivity was not fulfilled by 17 points for the industrial ministries of the Minpromstroy [Ministry of Industrial Construction] (Comrade E. Avakyan), by 8 points by the Minpishcheprom [Ministry of Food Industry] (Comrade S. Arakelyan), by 7 points by the Minmyasomolprom [Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry] (Comrade F. Varanyan), by 27 points by the Armelektroapparat Production Association, by 8 points by the Armelektropribor [Armenian Electrical Instrument] Production Association, and by 7 points by Armelektromash Production Association. The Yerevan cannery, the ceramic combine, the meat and fat combine and the salt works not only did not fulfill their low plan quotas but lagged behind the levels achieved in the Ninth Five-Year Plan.

Not enough work was done to accelerate scientific and technical progress by introducing new equipment and progressive production methods, by improving the organization of production and labor, by raising worker skills and retraining engineer and management personnel. This is the basis for increasing labor productivity and production efficiency.

Year after year the state plans for scientific research and the introduction of new equipment have been fulfilled on a level of 90-95 percent, and for certain important areas even lower. The plans were not fulfilled for the introduction of progressive production methods and the mechanization and automation of production processes. And this has happened under conditions where the number of employees in industry engaged in manual and heavy labor is rather high. It must be remembered that the mechanizing of labor intensive processes and the reduction of unskilled manual labor is not only of economic but also great social significance for us.

Regardless of the achieved definite advances in raising the technical level and quality of the produced product, we have many shortcomings in this work. Of the 490 republic associations and enterprises which undergo product certification, only 226 of them (46 percent) produce products with the state Quality Mark. Around 60 enterprises continue to produce uncertified products. At a number of enterprises the proportional amount of superior quality product is still low. Superior quality products are not produced by the Yerevan Milling Machine Plant, the Elektron [Electron] Association, the Leninakan Grinder Plant and the Elektrobytpribor [Electrical Household Appliance] Plant, the Artik Steklomash [Glass Machinery] Plant, the Kamopribor [Kamo Instrument] Plant and others.

It would be interesting to know how under these conditions the party committees of the cities and rayons where such industrial enterprises exist view their work of carrying out the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress on the greatest possible improvement in quality.

Moreover, many enterprises produce poor quality products with great deviations from the standards. Many complaints of poor product quality have been received by the Armkhimmash [Armenian Chemical Machinery] Production Association, the Stankonormal [Standard Machine Tool] Plant, the confectionery and macaroni factory, a number of mineral water enterprises, canneries and so forth. The party organizations and the labor collectives should respond acutely and correctly to each instance of producing inferior quality products and strengthen the demands made upon shoddy workmanship.

At present, the congress should demand that the primary party organizations and the leaders of the enterprises, ministries and departments work out and implement for each enterprise and sector a precise program for introducing systems of quality control, improving quality and technical level of the produced products in the 11th Five-Year Plan with the indicating of specific goals for producing superior quality products. They must see to it that the motto "Excellent Quality for Armenian Goods" is consistently carried out.

The carrying out of this task must be constantly supervised by the city and rayon party committees.

At present, a most important task of the party organizations is to make efficient use of the available fixed productive capital and the material, power and labor resources.

A significant increase in the capital-to-labor ratio in republic industry has not led to a rise in the return on investment. To a certain degree this has been influenced by shifts in the industrial sectorial structure, by the large amount of work on conservation and water-saving measures and so forth.

But the main cause is related to the insufficient use of the fixed capital, to the violating of the designated dates for reaching full production capacity, to the low level of the shift coefficient for equipment operation, to the unsatisfactory state of labor discipline and so forth.

Thus, out of the inspected 23 projects put into operation or reconstructed in 1976-1979, at 19 of them designed capacity had not been reached or had not been reached on time, and as a result of this in 1979 alone they failed to produce 40 million rubles worth of product. Among them were the Armelektrodvigatel' Production Association, the Yerevan and Oktemberyan canneries, the Spitak sugar refinery and others.

In a number of industrial sectors, the basic production equipment operates an average of not more than 1.5 shift while even lower at the machine building enterprises.

The situation is even worse at the Artik Steklomash Plant, where the shift coefficient is 0.51 percent, and at the Leninakan Electric Household Appliance Plant where it is 1.01. An analogous situation exists at the Armliftmash [Armenian Elevator Machinery] Production Association, at the Leninakan Analytical Instrument Plant and certain enterprises of the machine tool and electrical engineering industries, instrument building and other sectors. And each percent of the increase in the return on investment in industry is an increase of 80 million rubles in product output.

Our efforts should be directed at the greatest possible strengthening of economy and the more rational utilization of raw products and materials, energy and fuel.

Comrades! Many shortcomings in the operation of industry can be explained by the fact that labor discipline is not high in all the labor collectives, that in many of them there is high personnel turnover and the necessary conditions have not been created for highly productive labor.

Regardless of the fact that during the years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan personnel turnover declined by 15 percent and the losses of working time calculated per worker were reduced by 14 percent, they still remain high. If these losses of working time did not exist, the growth rate of the production volume and labor productivity would be significantly higher. Here we have an enormous reserve for increasing production efficiency.

Experience indicates that absenteeism, violations of labor discipline and personnel turnover are minimized in the collectives where the party and trade union organizations along with the economic leaders skillfully conduct indoctrination, where they are daily concerned with improving the working and living conditions of their employees and create an atmosphere of comradeship and mutual aid and an atmosphere of intolerance for each instance of violating labor discipline.

The brigade form of the organization of labor and wages provides a great effect. Where the idler and truant are held responsible to their comrades and their collective violations of labor discipline are more rapidly prevented.

It is hard to overstate the significance of organization and discipline as an important lever for raising production efficiency and work quality. Let us recall the words of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev that a rise in labor discipline is precisely that reserve for increasing public wealth which does not require capital investments but can provide a great and rapid return.

Comrades! The industrial workers of the republic are confronted with great and responsible tasks during the 11th Five-Year Plan. It is essential to mobilize all the political and economic opportunities for a successful start and for accelerating the work pace in the new five-year plan and to decisively get rid of the above-indicated shortcomings and all that impedes or holds back the pace of production intensification. Precisely such an approach should presently become the law for the activities of each labor collective and all the party organizations.

The successful solution to the problems confronting republic industry to a significant degree depends upon the ability of the party, soviet and economic bodies and the leaders of the ministries and departments to raise all organizational, political indoctrination and economic engineering work to a qualitatively new level, and make this more active and effective.(applause)

The workers of transportation and communications have fulfilled the quotas of the Tenth Five-Year Plan for the basic technical and economic indicators. The republic railroad workers operated successfully and they transported more than 1 million tons of freight above the plan, having provided an increase in the shipping volume of 22 percent in comparison with 1975. Production capacity has been expanded and technically reequipped. A number of modern stations have been built. Work was done consistently to introduce new equipment, progressive production methods and advanced methods for the organization of production.

The republic motor transport workers transported 1.7-fold more national economic freight than in the Ninth Five-Year Plan. The volume of centralized shipments increased rapidly.

The operation of passenger transport was somewhat improved.

During the years of the five-year plan, air passenger travel increased by more than 50 percent. During this time capital investments exceeded the entire volume of the previous 30 years. The first stage of the unique Zvartnots Airport in Yerevan was built as well as a number of local runways with a man-made surface. The airports of the cities of Yerevan, Leninakan and Kafan have been equipped with modern aircraft landing systems.

The Armenian communications workers for a number of operational indicators reached the goals of the five-year plan ahead of time, in 4 years.

Put into operation were an automatic telegraph exchange, a communications switching center which is computer based, a new Central Post Office building in Yerevan, the Orbita-2 Space Communications Station and many other facilities. The capacity of the urban and rural telephone exchanges was significantly increased.

In rail transport in the 11th Five-Year Plan we must solve many problems the most important of which is the completion of construction on the Idzhevan--Razdan railroad. We should declare this construction project to be a shock one and take every measure to put the road in operation at the designated time. It is essential to accelerate the operation of the Masis--Nurnus rail line and work out the plans for building the new Vardenis--Dzhermuk line which will be of great significance for the accelerated development of the economy in the entire southeastern part of the republic.

It is essential to strengthen the production and technical facilities of motor transport and to solve the questions of its further concentration and specialization, the elimination of small unprofitable motor pools and the further increase in the volume of centralized shipments.

Great attention should be given to adding to passenger transport and to strengthening the production and technical facilities of electric transport.

The party organizations and the leaders of the transport enterprises must in every possible way increase work efficiency, the organization and cohesiveness of the entire transport process, improve the utilization of the means of transport, strengthen state order, labor and production discipline and intensify political indoctrination in the labor collectives.

It is essential to improve client services. The enterprises and organizations have been slow in broadening their freight handling capabilities and poorly organize freight operations particularly at night, Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. As a result container turnaround and car stoppages exceeded the norms, respectively, by 5 percent and 50 percent.

Much remains to be done in protecting socialist property in transporting national economic freight and in the area of traffic safety.

There should be a significant improvement in the operations of passenger transport as they have caused valid complaints from the public. It is essential to more actively utilize public pressure in combating persons who travel without tickets and who violate public order.

The aviation workers should pay particular attention to the questions of the greatest possible rise in labor and production discipline and to the level of work in preventing potential air accidents.

The Armenian communications workers must further broaden the zone of TV reception, work to provide further telephone and radio broadcasting coverage in the republic, improve the efficiency of postal and telegraph communications and eliminate the basic shortcoming in their activities which is the lag in the quality work indicators behind the growth of the volume ones.

And of course, the transport and communications workers should see to it that the improvement in the basic technical and economic indicators for operations is constantly accompanied by the greatest possible rise in the level and quality of services. (applause)

Comrades! During the report period the activities of the Central Committee have been aimed at carrying out the party's modern agrarian policy elaborated by the March (1965) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, by the 24th and 25th party congresses and by the postcongress plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, at an all-round and continuous rise in agriculture and the development of the entire agroindustrial complex.

In republic agriculture one can clearly see new positive trends which characterize a higher stage of its development the dynamics of which are assuming an ever-stabler nature. Due to the intensification of agricultural production, to the consistent conversion of it to an industrial basis, to the better organization of work and the more efficient implementation of the entire range of farming and other measures, agriculture has developed without the sharp fluctuations observed in the past. Confirmation of this is the fact that last year, the most difficult from the standpoint of the weather and climatic conditions, gross agricultural product was 24.1 percent higher than the average annual level in the Ninth Five-Year Plan.

The physical plant of agricultural production has been significantly strengthened. During the years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan capital investments for the entire agricultural complex were 1.2 billion rubles, and this was 31 percent more than in the Ninth Five-Year Plan. Of this amount, 390 million rubles were channeled into water management and reclamation work, and this was 56 percent more than in the preceding 5 years. The area of irrigated land was increased by 23,900 hectares, and water-supplied pastures by 69,700 hectares. A large number of large state livestock complexes and commercial poultry farms, mechanized farms of the kolkhozes and state farms and other production facilities were built and put into operation. Over 60 interfarm enterprises, organizations and agroindustrial associations were created and are now in operation. The capacity of the combined feed industry has been brought up to 720,000 tons, and this is double the 1975 level. The deliveries of agricultural equipment, mineral fertilizers and other resources have increased significantly.

The CPA Central Committee can report with satisfaction to the congress that the quotas of the five-year plan for agricultural development were also fulfilled ahead of time. The growth of the average annual volume of gross agricultural product over the Tenth Five-Year Plan was 24.2 percent with 24.1 percent for the five-year plan, and 770 million rubles more of agricultural product were produced than in the Ninth Five-Year Plan.

In comparison with the average annual indicators of the Ninth Five-Year Plan, the average grain yield over the Tenth Five-Year Plan increased by 16.7 percent, by 33.3 percent for sugar beets, by 16.7 for vegetables, by 30.8 for grapes, by 18.2 for fruits and by 12.8 for potatoes.

Feed production rose. While in the Ninth Five-Year Plan as an annual average the republic produced 423,000 tons of feed units, in the Tenth Five-Year Plan as an average 546,000 tons were produced or 29 percent more. Over these years in collectivized livestock raising the milk yield per cow increased by 275 kg and in 1980 was 1,971 kg. The average weight of cattle sold to the state increased by 55 kg and reached, respectively, 299 kg.

The increase in the production of agricultural products in the nationalized sector made it possible to successfully fulfill and overfulfill the five-year plans for agricultural procurement and ensure the growth of the planned volumes as follows: 41.5 percent for meat, 26.5 percent for milk, 71.2 percent for eggs, 6.0 percent for wool, 25 percent for grain, 27 percent for vegetables, 29 percent for sugar beets, 67 percent for potatoes, 27 percent for grapes and 45 percent for fruit. The patriotic labor of the rural workers and the great work carried out by the party, soviet and agricultural bodies in the republic to develop agricultural production have been repeatedly given high praise by the CPSU Central Committee and the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. (applause)

During the report period significant successes were achieved by the field growers of Aniyskiy and Artinskiy rayons, the vegetable growers of Echmiadzinskiy Rayon, the beet raisers of Akhryanskiy and Spitakskiy rayons, the grape growers of Araratskiy and Artashatskiy rayons, the tobacco growers of Vardenisskiy Rayon, the potato growers of Stepanavanskiy, Masisskiy and Kalininskiy rayons, the orchard growers of Noyemberyanskiy Rayon, and the livestock raisers of Razdanskiy, Nairiyskiy, Gukasyanskiy and Krasnosel'skiy and a number of other rayons. Thousands of advanced production workers who achieved high labor results were awarded high governmental decorations of the motherland and the most distinguished of them R. Badalyan, G. Gukasyan, P. Petrosyan and A. Ayrapetyan became Heroes of Socialist Labor.

The advances in the development of republic agriculture were largely caused by the fact that the rayon party committees have more steadily carried out the party's agrarian policy in continuously improving organizational and political work in the countryside. Sponsorship aid for agriculture has been strengthened.

For all of this and for the inspired patriotic labor on behalf of the congress let me express cordial and profound thanks to all our glorious rural workers. (applause)

However, it would be unjust to have a one-sided or uncritical approach to assessing the state of affairs in agriculture, to note only the successes without pointing out the still existing shortcomings and unused reserves which are numerous.

The main shortcoming is that lagging rayons are concealed behind the overall positive indicators, and many lagging farms behind the overall indicators of the rayons.

The increase in the volume of agricultural production in a number of rayons has clearly not corresponded to their great possibilities and to the capital investments made. A large number of rayons did not fulfill the plan quotas for production and sale to the state of individual types of agricultural product. More than one-half of the rayons in the republic did not achieve the average republic indicators for the milk yields and the average delivery weight of livestock sold to the state and two-thirds did not reach the indicators for the average number of eggs laid.

All of this bespeaks the presence of serious shortcomings as well as unutilized reserves.

It would be valid if the congress were to set the task in the 11th Five-Year Plan, by further improving all work in the countryside and using all opportunities and reserves, to see to it that the plans for the production and procurement of agricultural products are fully carried out by each rayon, by each farm, by each brigade and livestock farm, by each team and by each rural worker.

The accelerated development of agricultural production in the republic has been caused primarily by the complete, rational and efficient use of the land and water resources.

It must be pointed out that during the report period definite work was done in this area. Thus, while from 1950 through 1975 the area of plowed land in the republic declined by more than 75,000 hectares, in the Tenth Five-Year Plan the area of plowed land in the republic rose by 5,500 hectares.

The CPA Central Committee and the republic government have focused their attention on the questions of land reclamation and the carrying out of the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers "On Measures to Further Develop and Increase the Efficiency of Irrigated Farming in Armenia."

The volume of reclamation work has increased, and construction has been started and is successfully underway at the Akhuryanskoye, Khalavarskoye, Sevaberdskoye, Akhumskoye and Davidbekskoye reservoirs. A large amount of work has been done to reconstruct the irrigation systems. The physical plant of Glavarmvodstroy [?Main Armenian Administration for Water Management Construction] has been significantly strengthened.

On the other hand, the rate of developing and completing new irrigated land, the desalination of the salt marshes and an improvement in the reclamation state of the waterlogged lands of the Ararat Plain is clearly insufficient, and the quality of the work being done is still poor. Work is also being done slowly on reconstructing the existing reclamation systems and improving their water supply.

There continues to be a gap between the rate of completing new areas and their agricultural equipping.

The capital investments allocated to the republic for soil improvement measures are still being utilized incompletely and with poor effectiveness. As a consequence of serious oversights and miscalculations made in the planning, designing and construction of the water management projects, the agricultural development of the lands supplied by the constructed reservoirs is being carried out with a great delay.

The Minsel'khoz [Ministry of Agriculture], Minvodkhoz [Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources], Glavarmvodstroy, the State Committee for Agricultural Equipment and the other appropriate organizations must fundamentally improve their work of building reservoirs and developing the lands supplied by them in the republic.

Of primary significance is increasing the efficient use of irrigation water. In the past 5 years an average of 11,500 m^3 of water were consumed for irrigating 1 hectare, and this was 30-40 percent above the rate which considers losses as well. The reason for this is the lack of antifiltration cladding of the earth canals, the poor condition and low technical level of the irrigation systems and internal farm networks, the irregularity of the irrigated plots and the poor introduction of progressive irrigating techniques. The absence of a collector and drain network has led to the swamping up and salination of the land.

In Gorisskiy Rayon, of the completed 6,258 hectares of new irrigated land with an irrigation network supplied by the Vorotanskiy system, in 1979, just 3,432 hectares of land were irrigated.

It would be interesting to ask the secretary of the party raykom and the chairman of the rayon executive committee, Comrades A. Arutyunyan and S. Galstyan, how they intend to improve the effectiveness of the irrigated lands and repay the state capital investments.

We, comrades, must no longer tolerate a situation when a large portion of the irrigated lands is used very ineffectively. For example, in 1979, on the 102 republic farms with 9,800 hectares of irrigated area, just 15 quintals of grain were obtained per hectare. And in the same year, the yield of silage crops on the irrigated lands was just 3 quintals, and the yield of annual grasses was just 6 quintals more than on unirrigated land. Moreover, as a consequence of the even poorer farming practices, annually over 20,000 hectares of arable land, including 5,700 hectares of irrigated land, are not used. This should be cause for serious reflection on the part of comrades from the Minsel'khoz (Comrade G. Tardzhumanyan), the Minvodkhoz (Comrade R. Shagoyan), the State Committee for Agricultural Equipment (Comrade S. Oganesyan) and the leaders of the corresponding rayon party, soviet and agricultural bodies.

Such instances of mismanagement should be eliminated.

The task is by transforming the lands to achieve the greatest possible growth of the agricultural lands and above all the plowed land, considering the natural and economic conditions of each zone, each rayon and each farm in the republic.

The complete and rational use of the land and water resources and a rise in soil fertility are a primary concern for the party raykoms, the rayon soviets, the Minsel'khoz and the other agricultural departments and organizations and a concern for all the rural workers.

During the Tenth Five-Year Plan agriculture was further equipped with equipment, the level of labor mechanization rose and the deliveries of mineral fertilizers and other chemicals increased. This contributed largely to the intensification of production. Full mechanization of the farms was carried out on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and labor productivity increased.

At the same time, the level of use of the allocated equipment and material resources is still low, the expenditures on the mechanized jobs are high, the chemicals are employed without a proper return on many farms, the organic fertilizers are badly used and advanced experience is slowly introduced.

Proceeding from this, the Amaskiyskiy, Yekhegnadzorskiy, Azizbekovskiy, Martuninskiy, Talinskiy, Aragatsskiy, Gorisskiy and other party raykoms must rectify this state of affairs.

On many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the republic, the level of mechanization is still low on the farms, particularly full mechanization. At the same time one must also note the low level of the state of repair of the equipment on the farms and its poor utilization. All of this necessitates a higher level of engineering work in the countryside. The primary party organizations should be more specifically concerned with these questions.

Of the central problems in the agricultural area there remain the questions of the development of viticulture and orchard raising. The 26th CPA Congress posed a triune task: to sharply increase the growing methods for grapes and fruits employing the entire complex of farming measures, to eliminate thinness of the plantings and lay out new plantings and on this basis increase the amounts of these valuable product types.

A good deal has been done in this area. The average annual production volume for grapes was 222,300 tons, and for fruits 151,000 tons. This was, respectively, 52,300 tons and 42,200 tons above the indicators of the Ninth Five-Year Plan.

During the years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan 5,043 hectares of vineyards and 5,532 hectares of fruit orchards were laid out, and this was significantly more than was laid out in the Eighth and Ninth five-year plans, taken together.

The thinness of the vineyards and orchards has been somewhat reduced. Definite work has been done to intensify orchard raising and viticulture. We should positively view the work done by the Minsel'khoz and the Ashtarakskiy and Nairiyskiy CPA raykoms to organize the laying out of 850 hectares of intensive orchards on newly developed lands as well as the work of the Artashatskiy, Oktemberyanskiy and Echmiadzinskiy CPA raykoms to lay out new high-yielding vineyards.

However, at present we should point out that the corresponding ministries and departments as well as certain rayons and a whole number of farms have unsatisfactorily carried out the task set by the congress. Thus, Araratskiy, Ashtarakskiy and other rayons have failed to carry out the plans to set out vineyards, while Azizbekovskiy, Abovyanskiy, Spitakskiy and a number of other rayons have not met the plans for orchards.

In a number of rayons work is being done slowly to reconstruct the orchards and vineyards. The Minsel'khoz has not completely settled the question of creating a large nursery farm. The low level of farming practices largely explains the fact that during the years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan the yield of the vineyards on the farms of Tumanyanskiy, Yekhegnadzorskiy and Idzhevanskiy rayons averaged just 22-23 quintals per hectare, while the fruit yield in Gorisskiy, Kafanskiy, Gugarkskiy, Stepanavanskiy and Shamshadinskiy rayons was 3-19.5 quintals per hectare.

All of this bespeaks insufficient exactingness and poor executive discipline.

The CPA Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers have approved a general plan for the development of viticulture and orchard raising and the implementation of this should be at the center of attention of the republic agricultural bodies, the party raykoms, the soviets and the primary party organizations.

In the republic consistent work has been done to further increase the production and procurement of vegetables and potatoes.

There has been a solution to such problems as satisfying the demand of the republic population for onions, the early maturing varieties of potatoes and cabbage and other vegetable products from our own production.

However, with the overall quantitative growth we have not achieved the production of the entire vegetable assortment. The production and purchasing of the so-called less familiar types of vegetables are increasing slowly. In a number of rayons proper attention has not been paid to this question and at times an improper approach has been shown.

For example, the kolkhozes and state farms in Masisskiy Rayon during the five-year plan overfulfilled the general plan for vegetable procurement by 8,400 tons, basically due to tomatoes and cucumbers, while the plan for the procurement of okra, green pepper and eggplant was not fulfilled year after year.

The increase in the production volumes of these types of vegetables has been seriously impeded by the low level of its specialization and concentration and by the scattering and small size of the plantings. In potato raising the questions of specialization have also not been resolved, the question of seed raising has not been organized and the fertilizers are poorly utilized. It is intolerable when the 110 farms comprising 41 percent of the total area under potatoes produce only 20 percent of the gross crop and on them the harvest does not exceed 75 quintals per hectare.

The Gosplan and the Minsel'khoz, together with the local party and soviet bodies, must thoroughly study and finally resolve the questions of intensifying vegetable and potato raising in order to meet the needs of the republic population and industry year-round for the necessary quantity and full assortment of these crops.

Comrades! One of the most important tasks as present is the accelerated development of livestock raising and the fuller satisfaction of the needs of the republic population for livestock products.

The questions of a further rise in livestock raising were specially reviewed at the April (1980) Plenum of the CPA Central Committee. The plenum worked out and approved an integrated program for the development of all the livestock sectors of the republic, and for this reason allow me briefly to take up only certain problems.

The main one is the greatest possible intensification of livestock raising on a basis of creating a dependable feed supply, improving breeding work, disclosing and utilizing all production reserves and introducing the achievements of science and advanced experience.

In this area the republic is doing a good deal. There are examples of a profound and thoughtful approach to this matter. This is how they have proceeded in Razdanskiy, Nairiyskiy, Krasnosel'skiy and other rayons which have steadily attained high indicators in livestock raising.

There are many rayons which, in comparison with the Ninth Five-Year Plan, sharply increased the quality indicators. For example, in Gukasyanskiy Rayon, the milk yield per cow over the five-year plan increased by 579 kg and reached 2,187 kg; meat production per 100 hectares of agricultural land is 62 quintals, and for milk 307 quintals.

There are individual farms which have even more sharply increased livestock productiveness. Thus on the Akhavnadzor Sovkhoz in Yekhegnadzorskiy Rayon (director, Comrade V. Matevosyan, party organization secretary Comrade N. Ayvazyan) during the years of the five-year plan the milk yield per cow has increased by 1,500 kg and reached 3,500 kg in 1980. And this is in a rather unfavorable climatic zone of the republic.

But this is not the situation everywhere. In Amasiyskiy Rayon (first secretary, Comrade Dzh. Aliyev, and chairman of the rayon executive committee, Comrade M. Akopyan) which is adjacent to Gukasyanskiy Rayon and which has more agricultural and irrigated land and where the climatic conditions are no worse, over the same time the milk yield per cow increased by 223 kg and was 1,501 kg; the meat yield per 100 hectares of agricultural land is 44 quintals, and for milk 200 quintals.

The situation is no better in Tumanyanskiy, Aparanskiy, Azizbekovskiy and other rayons.

At the congress it is essential to emphasize again and again that an immediate task of the party organizations, the committees, the soviet and agricultural bodies is to take effective measures to create a stable feed supply in each rayon and on each farm, so as to fully satisfy the feed requirements not only for nationalized livestock raising but also the livestock which is personally owned by the citizens and also to create the necessary carryover feed stocks. It is also essential to improve in every possible way the storing of the feed and accelerate the introduction of progressive feed preparation methods.

During the report period a good deal has been done in the development of the combined feed industry. At the same time the Ministry of Procurements and its enterprises did not achieve a noticeable improvement in the quality of the produced combined feeds. The leadership of the ministry (minister, Comrade O. Ovakimyan) has not made any headway on this question except constant promises. The Ministry of Procurements must carry out a precise specialization of the plants and establish the production of balanced combined feeds at them.

There are also major shortcomings in breeding work. The clearest proof of this is the fact that out of the 692 kolkhozes and state farms in the republic engaged in milk production, on 193 farms the average milk yield is from 950 to 1,650 kg.

The question of the reproduction of the herd also requires a fundamental improvement.

During the Tenth Five-Year Plan each year the dairy herd of the republic was short more than 2,000 cows. Particularly disconcerting is the high percentage of cow barrenness. For this reason alone during the Tenth Five-Year Plan the kolkhozes and sovkhozes did not obtain more than 180,000 calves or 80,000 cows and over 30,000 tons of meat.

A further increase in the production of livestock products requires an increase in the number of cows and their proportional amount in the nationalized herd. It is essential to wage a decisive struggle against the barrenness of the breeding stock and murrain of the animals, to minimize the internal farm consumption of the livestock, to fundamentally improve veterinary services for the farms and everywhere convert to intensive fattening of the animals.

The livestock complexes, the commercial poultry farms and the large mechanized farms possess a significant reserve for increasing the production of meat, milk and eggs. However, the effectiveness of their work is still very low.

In commercial poultry raising, for example, the average number of eggs laid is just 160 eggs per layer with a planned capacity of 250 eggs, from 100 eggs 62 chicks are obtained of which, as strange as it may seem, over 35 percent perish. The weight of the broilers is low, some 1.13 kg. If to this we add that each year Armptitseprom [Armenian Administration of the Poultry Industry] overconsumes more than 25,000 tons of feed, it becomes apparent what a difficult situation this sector is in.

The republic Minsel'khoz must be more seriously and consistently concerned with the questions of the state livestock complexes and poultry farms and organize their precise and efficient operation. On this question it is essential to raise the responsibility of the rayon party committees where the complexes are located.

On the question of adding to the food supplies, along with nationalized livestock raising, an important place is held by the private ancillary farms of the kolkhoz members, the employees of the sovkhozes as well as the ancillary farms of enterprises and organizations. More attention must be paid to them.

Also pressing is the problem of protecting the farmlands of the republic against different types of erosion.

The State Forestry Committee (chairman, Comrade G. Avakyan) is not carrying out consistent work to improve the forests, to accelerate the creation of new forested areas and improve the condition of the republic forests or the large nursery farms.

The republic Council of Ministers must adopt specific measures so that the ministries and department unconditionally carry out the entire complex of antierosion and soil-protective measures.

A rise in production efficiency is inseparably linked to strengthening the economy of the farms.

However in Armenia the economic service of the farms is still poorly organized, many of them do not carry out economic analysis and it has not become a lever for managing the farm. The reduction in the cost of the work carried out, efficient utilization and the return from a hectare of land, a cubic meter of water, a ton of fertilizer or a unit of equipment should become the basis of management and then we will not have any economically weak and unprofitable farms.

The struggle for a high quality of the produced agricultural product and a struggle against crop losses and against product losses in transporting and storage should be a task of particular importance for the party organizations and farm leaders.

The question of the recruitment, placement and indoctrination of the personnel requires the greatest possible improvement.

In a number of agricultural sectors and primarily in livestock raising there is a shortage of specialists with a higher and secondary education as well as personnel for the mass professions such as equipment operators, machine milking masters and operators of the livestock complexes.

The Minsel'khoz, the rayon party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and agricultural bodies must carry out a range of measures to retain the specialists, particularly young ones, on their jobs and to create the necessary working and everyday conditions for them. They should pay particular attention to strengthening the middle level with energetic and knowledgeable specialists.

In solving the problems posed by the party in the area of the further development of agriculture a particularly important role is played by the specialization and concentration of agricultural production on a basis of interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration.

It is impossible to achieve high efficiency when agricultural production on a majority of the republic farms has an inacceptably diverse nature with a low level of technology and production organization. The breaking up of the plantings and the small size of livestock farms on many kolkhozes and sovkhozes are presently characteristic for republic agriculture. All of this is the result of the fact that a concrete specific program has not been elaborated and implemented for rational interrayon and intrarayon specialization and concentration of agricultural production. The Gosplan and the Minsel'khoz within a short period of time and considering the specific production conditions of each rayon and each farm must solve these questions.

The matter of a further rise of republic agriculture and it's intensification require a constant strengthening of the ties of science with agricultural production.

In the future the task remains for our scientific institutions, our scientists and specialists to actively carry out research aimed at producing high-yielding varieties of agricultural crops and highly productive breeds of animals and working out the applied problems of agricultural production and its conversion to industrial methods and to provide concrete aid to production.

There still are serious shortcomings in rural construction. During the years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan republic agriculture did not use 133 million rubles of state capital investments. The plan for completing fixed capital was fulfilled by 69 percent. On the kolkhozes and state farms construction was also carried out unsatisfactorily on housing, schools, nurseries and creches as well as other cultural and service facilities.

The ministries, the contractors and the clients, the rayon party and soviet bodies and all those directly involved in rural construction should always remember that it is one of the important prerequisites for raising agriculture and the most decisive measures should be taken to eradicate the existing shortcomings in this vitally important matter.

In settling the questions of further agricultural development, the CPA Central Committee and the republic government over the report period approved a number of specific measures to retain the rural population so as to create conditions for remigration and at present we can state that we have attained certain positive results. The rate of migration has slowed down. A large number of people have returned to individual rayons.

This has been aided, in the first place, by the correct policy in developing agricultural production and by increasing the volume of capital construction in the countryside, and secondly, by the reasonable accelerated development of industrial production there considering the interests of agricultural production.

However there still is much to be done in this area.

First of all it is essential to further create affiliates of the industrial enterprises in the countryside considering also the employment of male labor. This would reduce the abandonment of the countryside.

It is essential to carry out a rational policy of providing the kolkhoz members and sovkhoz employees with farmstead plots, to create conditions for building convenient housing for the rural population and further broaden the sphere of services and the road network. This would help to further tie the people to the village and to the land.

Moreover, it is completely unacceptable that 57.2 percent of the rural population keeps no cows, 57.3 percent have no sheep and 91 percent have no pigs. This will lead to a situation where the rural inhabitants are gradually turned from the producers of crop and livestock products into consumers.

The rayon party, soviet and agricultural bodies of the republic and the leaders of the rural and settlement soviets, the sovkhozes and kolkhozes should see to it that each citizen who lives in the countryside keeps livestock on the private subsidiary farm and grows diverse agricultural crops.

It is also essential to organize help for them in acquiring feed, fertilizer, seed, equipment and livestock--in a word, to create all opportunities for effectively running the private farm.

The republic Gosplan and the appropriate ministries and departments during the 11th Five-Year Plan must more actively solve the questions of the socioeconomic development of rural population points.

Comrades! The October (1980) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee posed the question of elaborating a food program and increasing in every possible way the production of agricultural product to supply the population with foodstuffs and raw materials for the manufacturing industry. Our task is to make our contribution to this nationwide cause.

Allow me to express confidence that the party, soviet and agricultural bodies, the primary party organizations, the leaders and specialists in agriculture and all the rural workers will make a maximum effort to further develop the sector and to increase the volume of product output and by their shock labor will fulfill the quotas of the 11th Five-Year Plan (applause).

Comrades! During the report period the republic carried out an extensive program of capital construction.

During the Tenth Five-Year Plan, for all financing sources, capital investments into the republic economy were 5 billion rubles, and this was 13.3 percent more than in the previous 5-year period.

Fixed capital totaling 4.9 billion rubles was put into operation, and this was 29.4 percent more than in 1971-1975. A large number of important national economic projects in the production and nonproduction sphere was built and put into operation, reconstructed and expanded.

A major achievement of the republic construction workers was the building of such projects as the Armenian Nuclear Power Plant, the Yerevan Subway, the unique Arpa-Sevan Tunnel, the Razdanskiy Mashinostroitel' Plant, the chloroprene production shop, the Azatskoye and Dzhogazskoye reservoirs, the combined feed plants in Talin and Sevan, the livestock complexes and poultry farms, the Masis-Nurnus railroad with a single-span bridge of complex design across the gorge of the Razdan River, the Megri-Kadzharan road, the first stage of the Yerevan Airport, the complete reconstruction of the opera and ballet theater, the museum of the Sardarapatskiy complex and other projects.

In 1976-1980, from all financing sources, the republic built and put into operation housing with a total usable area of 5.6 million m^2. This made it possible to improve the housing conditions for more than 570,000 persons.

New general education schools were put into operation with 143,000 student seats, children's preschool institutions with 30,600 places, hospitals with 4,016 beds, polyclinics for 7,436 visits and a large number of other cultural, communal and service projects.

Over the 5 years, 375 km of new roads were built and put into operation along with 820 km of water mains and water networks, 330 km of sewage mains and networks, 100 km of central heating lines and 6 large automated boiler installations. In the city of Yerevan, a large aeration plant was put into operation for treating sewage water; this has a capacity of 300,000 m^3 a day. Also built and put into operation were 1,072 km of gaslines and 130,000 apartments were provided with natural and liquified gas.

Significant work was done to increase the capacity of the construction industry. The technical equipping of construction rose. Labor productivity in construction rose by 20.5 percent.

The republic construction and installation organizations fulfilled the established plans for contracting as a whole by 102 percent for the general contractor and by 103 percent for the work carried out by internal sources.

Along with the achieved successes it must be pointed out that substantial shortcomings continue to occur in capital construction and these seriously impede the solving of the problems of an accelerated rise in the production potential of the republic and the questions of social development.

In terms of the total annual plans of the 5-year period, the plan for completing fixed capital was underfulfilled by 7 percent, only 96 percent of the state capital investments were used in the republic, including 98.9 percent for construction-installation work.

In terms of state capital investments, this meant that in comparison with the targets of the five-year plan 221,000 m^2 of housing less were put into use, 26,700 fewer student seats in the general education schools, and 1,100 fewer places in the children's preschool institutions.

The underfulfillment of the capital construction plans has been a consequence of the fact that the construction and installation ministries and departments, the Gosplan and the Gosstroy of the republic, the other bodies and organizations directly involved in the investment process did not fully carry out the task posed by the 26th CPA Congress of the greatest possible improvement, planning, organization and management of capital construction and an improvement in its quality.

The primary party organizations and the leaders of a number of ministries, department, construction and installation trusts and administrations have not revised the style and methods of their work in accord with the present-day requirements stemming from the tasks of improving capital construction efficiency. In their political, organizational and economic activities there still are numerous shortcomings and oversights, the main one being the low level of state, planning and executive discipline and construction organization.

The boards of the ministries and departments and the party organizations of many construction subdivisions have not carried out effective work to solve on a comprehensive and scientifically sound basis the questions of the development and organization of the construction process. They have failed to continuously raise the responsibility of the leading workers for the state of affairs in the areas assigned to them and for the complete and efficient use of the existing production capabilities and the material, financial and labor resources. They have not seen to it that they constantly improve their professional competence and better the style and methods of their work.

During the report period particularly unsatisfactory work was carried out by the Minpromstroy which systematically, during the entire 5-year period, failed to fulfill the contracting plans and did not promptly complete a large number of important national economic projects. Over the 5 years this ministry failed to use around 53 million rubles under the general contract, including 35 million rubles for work being carried out by its own sources. The growth rate of the volume of construction work slowed down. Of the 17 trusts of the ministry, each year from 5 to 11 trusts did not fulfill the contracting plans, while an even larger number of them did not meet the planned growth of labor productivity and the reduction in work costs, they permitted an overexpenditure of the wage fund and so forth.

Two years have already passed since the leadership of the Minpromstroy was replaced, but the ministry board and its minister Comrade E. Avakyan have not tangibly improved the work and have not taken active measures to ensure the proper improvement in the activities of the ministry and to eliminate the serious shortcomings existing in the work of both the ministry staff and in the inferior levels.

A characteristic shortcoming in the work of the Main Administration for Installation and Special Construction Work under the Armenian Council of Ministers (chief, Comrade G. Gambaryan) is the fact that its organizations, particularly the Armprommontazh [Armenian Industrial Installation] Trust, the Promventilyatsiya [Industrial Ventilation] Administration and others have fulfilled the contracting program by overfulfilling the plans for repair and other work, while the subcontracting obligations to the ministries of industrial and rural construction are underfulfilled. This holds up the dates for completing many projects. The underfulfillment of the subcontracting plans is caused not only by the shoddy organization of installation, but also by the fact that the construction and installation workers often show an inability to carry out the jobs under combined schedules.

The Ministry of Rural Construction [Minsel'stroy] (Comrade G. Tadevosyan) has achieved stable fulfillment of the contracting plans and an improvement in certain quality indicators. However, it is primarily charged with building agricultural projects yet it systematically does not fulfill the plans for both the construction and the completion of projects of the Minsel'khoz. This is inacceptable.

The Ministry of Road Construction and Operation, in fulfilling the plans for the construction of new roads, has not achieved the proper improvement in their quality, and as a consequence of this they wear out early. The repair and operation of the roads are carried out unsatisfactorily, and this leads to rapid wear on the vehicles and to increased transport costs. The minister, Comrade G. Melkumyan, his deputies and the chiefs of the administrations must take decisive measures to eliminate these shortcomings.

A particularly difficult situation has developed at the Ministry of the Building Materials Industry where they have neglected the introduction of new equipment and progressive production methods, the improvement of production organization and the rise in product quality. As a consequence of this the plans have systematically not been fulfilled for the production of cement, slate and many other building materials. Within the system there have been serious violations of state discipline. The ministry board and the new minister, Comrade L. Kazaryan, must adopt effective measures to improve the operation of the enterprises, to increase the quality of the produced products and further develop the building materials industry as one of the most promising sectors in the republic.

Analogous shortcomings exist in the work of Armvodstroy [Armenian Administration for Water Management Construction] (chief, Comrade M. Gevorkyan), Armtrasstroy [?Armenian Pipeline Construction] (Comrade Ye. Avetisov) and other construction organizations.

Serious criticism can be laid against the construction workers for the poor quality of work. The leaders of not all construction ministries, trusts and administrations have drawn correct conclusions from the criticism at the 26th CPA Congress, they are still little concerned with improving the quality of the construction and installation work carried out, they permit violations of the construction standards and rules at the construction sites, they submit for acceptance buildings and structures with flaws and unfinished work, while the clients and acceptance commissions do not show the required principles and accept them for operation. On this question an inexplicably liberal position has been assumed by the republic Gosstroy (chairman, Comrade K. Marutyan) which has not shown sufficient exactingness and has not instituted strict legally established proceedings against the guilty parties.

The achievements of technical progress are still not being actively introduced in construction.

A majority of the measures in the area of introducing new equipment and progressive production methods at a number of the construction trusts has been planned and carried out on such a small and incomprehensive scale that it has no essential impact on the state of affairs. Advanced methods for the organization of production and mechanical tools are being slowly introduced.

The proportional amount of manual labor in the contracting organizations is still high, some 72.1 percent. In construction the number of workers employed in heavy manual labor, for example, in 1979, in comparison with 1975, increased by 4.1 percent, while the overall rise in the number of workers was 2.5 percent.

As a consequence of serious shortcomings in the organization of construction, the introduction of new equipment and low labor discipline at the republic construction organizations, labor productivity has risen more slowly than was envisaged in the five-year plan.

The leaders of the construction ministries, trusts and administrations, the primary party and trade union organizations are still not sufficiently concerned with improving the working and living conditions of the employees. At many construction sites they have not organized dining rooms, showers, lounges, or other essential quarters. All of this has led to high personnel turnover and has impeded the creation of stable labor collectives.

There is a number of construction and installation organizations where they still do not satisfactorily exercise control over the expenditure of materials and money, and where they permit violations of the work rules, the padding of the amount of work done, various types of unproductive expenditures and instances of the squandering and embezzlement of socialist property.

There must be a decisive improvement in the development of the construction industry and the use of the production capacity, machinery and mechanisms. The plans of the construction industry projects are chronically not fulfilled. The capacity of such enterprises as the Masis Cabinetry Combine, the Abovyan and Echmiadzin Large-Panel Housing Construction plants and the Artik Rufa Block Plant for years has been used incompletely and ineffectively.

The primary task of the construction ministries and departments, the trusts and administrations and the primary party organizations is the complete elimination of the designated shortcomings and a fundamental improvement in the state of affairs in construction.

The construction ministries have shown unacceptable conservatism in applying new effective structural elements and articles from building materials. The Minsel'khoz, for example, regardless of the long pressing need, has not organized the mass production of prefabricated light reinforced concrete elements for agricultural structures.

The design organizations in turn have not shown sufficient consistency and principle in employing new efficient designs and materials, in fearing the conservatism of the construction ministries.

This must strictly condemned. The party organizations should assume a principled position on this question.

The clients must also be strictly criticized. Individual client ministries and departments still permit instances of the scattering of allocated funds over a large number of projects, they incorporate in the completion plans projects which are not fully provided with plans, developed plots, financing or equipment and they do not concentrate resources on the nearly completed projects. This leads to the drawing out of the construction time and an increase in costs.

Many such examples could be given from the work of many local soviets, ministries and departments and particularly such major clients as the Yerevan City Soviet, the Minzhilkommunkhoz [Ministry of Housing and Municipal Economy] and the Minsel'khoz.

The measures presently being carried out to improve planning and strengthen the effect of the economic mechanism in the national economy and to convert construction to stable 5-year planning with a new system of production and financial relationships confront the client ministries and departments, the enterprises and organizations with the demand of decisively improving their work and ensuring precise, resource-balanced planning of capital construction, the prompt supplying of the projects with good quality design and estimate materials, developed plots, orders and allocations for equipment.

Particular attention should be given to further improving the activities of the design organizations and the scientific research institutes in the area of creating high quality economic plans which reflect the modern scientific and technical achievements, which help not only to improve the architectural appearance but also the engineering qualities of the buildings and installations and raise the design efficiency of the structural elements, and which provide an opportunity to increase the efficiency of capital construction.

But, unfortunately, we still create many plans which do not consider precisely these requirements and this is done by such major organizations as Yerevanproyekt [?Yerevan City Design Institute], Giprosel'khoz [?State Design Institute for Agriculture], Armpromproyekt [?Armenian Industrial Design Institute], Giprovodkhoz [All-Union State Design and Scientific Research Institute for Water Management Construction] and others.

In working out the plans it is essential to strictly make certain that the estimates do not contain miscalculations and mistakes in setting the estimated cost of construction and sometimes the artificial understating of the estimates. This creates a false notion of the effectiveness of the planned construction and complicates the planning and carrying out of capital construction.

Comrades! Over the past 5 years the architects of Soviet Armenia have made noticeable advances both in the development of the towns and villages and in carrying out mass housing construction as well as in erecting many unique and monumental buildings and structures.

In objectively assessing the present stage in the development of our architecture, it must be pointed out that the opportunities granted to the architects and construction workers of our republic are far from fully utilized while the overall architectural level of our cities, villages and many industrial complexes as yet does not correspond to the present-day needs.

The main shortcoming is the inability to combine the progressive traditions of national architecture and modern architectural principles with the requirements of the industrialization of construction and with our real capabilities.

The inexpressiveness and greyness of many new housing developments, the threat of the loss of an individual appearance by certain republic cities, the unsatisfactory quality of the mass construction designs and particularly the low level of their layouts, the uncreative use of standard plans, frequent mistakes in the designing of production projects, the low professional level of the plans for villages, the incomplete solution to questions of public works, landscaping and environmental conservation, these and many other shortcomings cause serious concern.

Design practices have still not freed themselves of instances of violating urban development discipline and voluntarism in decision taking.

The Gosstroy and the republic Architects Union (Comrade A. Grigoryan) must do some serious work on eliminating these shortcomings.

The scientific research institutes are not providing sufficient help in improving the work of the design institutes, the construction and installation organizations and the enterprises of the construction industry.

The success of construction depends largely upon the quality and the level of the plans we have. For this reason a rise in the effectiveness and quality of design work and a shortening of design times are a major task. In the future it is essential to strengthen the material and technical facilities for designing, to improve the staffing of the design institutes with skilled specialists and create conditions for their efficient and highly productive labor. Work must also be continued in the concentration and specialization of designing having eliminated the small design institutions.

There must be a further improvement in the republic municipal economy and the municipal services for the public.

It is not enough to build well. It is also essential to operate the buildings and structures well and rationally and to promptly carry out repair and reconstruction work. This will contribute greatly to their durability. And this urgently requires a strengthening of repair facilities.

We must be closely concerned with the construction of water and sewage networks and facilities and the elimination of the technical and organizational factors leading to the high losses of drinking water in the network. We must provide complete and regular water supply for the public as well as struggle more actively against the uneconomic utilization of water by a portion of the public. This concerns all the executive committees of the city and rayon soviets and particularly Yerevan, Leninakan and Kirovakan.

And finally it is essential to speed up the construction and completion of the major central heating supply projects and more fully utilize the capacity of the TETs and GRES for heating and hot water supply for the republic cities and population points. This will provide an opportunity to more effectively utilize the gas and oil products and reduce environmental pollution.

It must be pointed out that the shortcomings in capital construction are a consequence of the fact that individual city and rayon party committees still do not delve deeply into the state of affairs at the construction sites, they do not sufficiently help the party organizations of the construction and installation subdivisions in mobilizing the efforts of the collectives to carry out the national economic plans and they do not properly supervise the course of construction.

Such a style of work is characteristic of the Aparanskiy, Aragatsskiy, Shamshadinskiy, Noyemberyanskiy and a number of other party raykoms.

Such an attitude by the local party and soviet bodies toward construction should be strictly condemned.

The ministries and departments, the labor collectives, the economic leaders, the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and the construction and installation trusts and administrations have a major task in the greatest possible strengthening of planning, production and labor discipline, in developing an effective socialist competition and decisive struggle for the prompt and complete fulfillment of the plans for capital construction and the completion of the projects, instilling proper order in management and eliminating any sort of negative phenomena in construction.

The Gosplan, the Gosstroy and the construction ministries and departments must introduce the continuous planning method into designing and construction, they must continue the work of improving the organizational structure and management of construction and must carry out a further consolidation and specialization of the construction and installation organizations and the industrial enterprises.

The presence of serious shortcomings in the state of capital construction and the municipal economy require the rapid solution of urgent questions by the Armenian Council of Ministers and the greatest possible strengthening of state discipline in the sector.

On all levels of economic management it is essential to raise the personal responsibility of the participants in the investment process, the planning bodies, the designers, the construction workers, the clients, the leaders of the enterprises and organizations and the suppliers for the realisticness of the decisions and plans to be employed in the capital construction sphere, for providing capital construction with the required human and material resources and for the unswerving observance of the established dates for the construction and reaching of designed capacity at the projects.

It is essential to decisively improve the state of affairs in capital construction, to constantly increase capital investment effectiveness, to reduce the number of newly commenced projects, to concentrate resources on the nearly-completed projects as well as on the reconstruction and technical reequipping of operating enterprises and improve the quality of construction in all the national economic sectors. (applause)

Comrades! We must constantly remember Lenin's instructions that economic leadership is a most complicated and most creative task.

In the 11th Five-Year Plan there is to be a further significant rise in the economic potential of the republic. A major program of social and cultural development and of increasing the prosperity of the people will be carried out. The growth of national income has been set at 28-30 percent, and for the volume of industrial product the rise will be 29-32 percent, and for agricultural product 10-12 percent. The capital investments volumes will grow. The Chairman of the Armenian Council of Ministers, Comrade F. T. Sarkisyan, will report on the development of the republic economy in the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The party has set the task in the 1980's of continuing and concluding the changeover of the entire economy to intensive development, increasing efficiency and quality and emphasizing the end results of economic activities.

The achieving of the large-scale socioeconomic goals set by the party to a significant degree depends upon an improvement in national economic management. In any area of our activities there are enormous reserves and opportunities for achieving more weighty national economic results. For making effective use of them it is essential to raise the level of management in the broad sense of this word.

An improvement in management must be linked above all with the carrying out of the decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on improving planning and strengthening the effect of the economic mechanism on increasing production efficiency and work quality.

The party committees and the primary party organizations must put their fulfillment under constant supervision, particularly, as a study shows, certain economic leaders often show slowness in carrying out the planned measures fully and at the designated time.

The experience over the last 5 years has shown that, unfortunately, not all our managers have acquired a taste for working on an improvement in efficiency and quality considering the intensive growth factors. They are slow or even refuse to change in accord with the modern requirements of economic development. Stereotypes and old methods and style prevail in their work. They have not learned to find the chief element in solving complex production, economic and social tasks or to correctly determine priorities and they do not show the required flexibility in work.

The question rests primarily on the necessity of the greatest possible acceleration in scientific and technical progress, the fundamental basis for intensification and efficiency.

If we do not undertake consistent and concrete work to rapidly introduce new equipment, advanced production methods and organization into production, if, for example, our industry does not produce products which meet modern requirements and have high technical and economic parameters and here with fewer expenditures of material, energy and labor resources or if agriculture does not introduce high-yield varieties and hybrids and highly productive breeds of livestock we can scarcely hope for high development rates in the future. Attention has been repeatedly drawn to this circumstance at the Central Committee plenums.

At present, under the conditions of the extensive introduction of complex equipment and production methods in all the national economic sectors, worker skills are assuming primary significance. A constant rise in these skills is an urgent task for us.

The republic economy employs an enormous army of scientists and specialists. For example, the republic industrial enterprises presently employ around 22,000 engineers and 32,000 technicians. It is our task to make maximum effective use of this force in carrying out the urgent tasks of developing production and technical progress, to bring about the greatest possible rise in the effectiveness of intellectual labor, to intensify the work of the technical and organizational services and each specialist in improving production methods and organization and to increase their role and responsibility for the state of affairs.

At present a key task is the careful and rational use of all resources which our economy possesses. And the question is not nearly one of the necessity of improving thriftiness, although this is very important. It is essential to learn how to utilize rationally and effectively all that we extract and produce and the entire economic potential of the republic.

It is a question of a new approach to using the resources and working out a new attitude toward thriftiness generally.

It is a question of creating new material intensive designs of machines and mechanisms, new highly efficient materials, metal- and energy-saving production methods, and so forth.

And now about the fuel and energy problem.

The struggle to save fuel and energy resources is of particularly important significance for our republic which operates completely on shipped-in organic fuel the transporting of which from other regions of the nation entails complicated and expensive hauling.

In this regard it must be pointed out that the provisions of the 26th CPA Congress concerning the development of nonenergy intensive industrial sectors have been fully justified. The Council of Ministers and the republic Gosplan should view the further development of the national economic sectors, and particularly industry, in the context of a profoundly thought-out and economically sound energy program which should embody a further curtailment of energy-intensive production, a rise in the energy base of the republic economy and the use of secondary energy resources.

We should put an end to the mismanagement and negligence of the leaders of enterprises and organizations and each of the energy consumers. The saving of energy resources should become not a routine transitory campaign, but rather a question of great state importance requiring a new line of conduct, a new psychology and new organization.

We must elaborate a new approach to the use of natural resources, having decisively eliminated wastefulness and carelessness in this matter, and raise the efficient use of the ore and non-ore minerals.

We should fundamentally alter the existing fallacious notion, and for some, if it can be so put, the psychology and conviction that the possibilities of nature and the underground wealth of the earth are inexhaustible.

An urgent imperative of the times is to work out an interdepartmental specific, scientifically based long-range program aimed at the thrifty and integrated use of all mineral deposits.

Considering the previously made mistakes in this area, and there were many of them, it is time to realize that in terms of the environment and the conservation of our mineral and natural riches we must be maximally foresighted and deal with them more delicately.

In this regard it is essential to stress particularly the exceptional importance and need for the rapid, prompt and complete fulfillment of the measures which were worked out on the basis of the well-known decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers and which are aimed at a fundamental and final solution to the problem of Lake Sevan.

The completion of construction on the Arpa-Sevan Tunnel is the first stage to this entire question. We should immediately commence building a series of hydraulic engineering works to shift the waters of the Vorotan to Sevan as well as carry out other measures aimed at improving the ecological state of the lake where the processes are already threatening to assume an irreversible nature.

The republic government must organize this question and direct the efforts of all the corresponding bodies and organizations at carrying out this vitally important task for us, a task of all the people.

In the next few years more attention must be paid to a comprehensive solution to the questions of the further development of the production infrastructure which will help to increase the flexibility of the republic economy.

We must improve the development of all types of transportation, improve the communications services for production, strengthen the material base of supply and marketing as well as procurement, significantly improve the capacity of depots, warehouses, refrigeration capacity, grain elevators and other analogous installations and improve their placement and technical equipping.

A further acceleration in the turnover and a rise in the safekeeping of consumer goods require an integrated solution to the packaging problem as due to the absence of the sufficient quantity and poor quality of this we suffer both from material losses and obsolescence.

We must further create and develop enterprises the products of which are of general sectorial use and which can carry out jobs which are not specific to basic production in the area of the repair and rebuilding of equipment, the production of tools and metering equipment, and so forth. For example the motor vehicle repair plant created during the Tenth Five-Year Plan in Kafan has solved the problem of centralized repairs for heavy-duty vehicles for the enterprises of nonferrous metallurgy.

We must create specialized collectively-used sectorial and regional computer centers which would be equipped with modern electronic computers and staffed with highly skilled personnel. What is being done now when often out of prestige concerns each enterprise sets up its own computer information center equipped with an expensive, highly productive computer and computer facilities is not an effective way, particularly as this means an unjustified wasting of material and personnel resources.

The solution to all these questions is a direct task for the republic Gosplan with the active participation of the party, soviet and economic bodies.

I would also like to draw attention to the time factor in solving the problems confronting us.

Under the impact of the scientific and technical revolution, abrupt changes are occurring in production methods and, respectively, in the organization of production and high efficiency can be obtained under the condition of responding rapidly to these changes.

If the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution are introduced on time then success is guaranteed. But if a discovered optimum solution is not realized on time then it loses its timeliness and effectiveness.

Thus, the time factor and the factor of the pace in work is a factor of efficiency. Unfortunately, not all our personnel including managers, technicians, organizers and leaders have developed a sense of the time factor or a sense of pace.

We are long in designing, we are long in building, and we are long in reaching designed capacity, that is, the investment process is too great and sometimes lasts 15-20 years. One might ask whether with this we can be protected against falling behind and losses. Of course we cannot.

There are many examples substantiating this.

The Minsel'stroy built a plant for reinforced concrete products in Akhuryan. The production methods used in the designs, while advanced for their times, due to the long period of designing and the even longer construction, were so out of date by the time the project was in operation that immediately after the project began operating it had to be fundamentally reconstructed. Or at one time construction was started in the town of Alaverdi on a plant producing kapron raincoats. The designing and construction took so long that by the time production was started up the designated raincoats were completely out of fashion and out of use. A long time was required to reorganize production. And here we lost both time and money and did not obtain the planned effect.

The psychology of "all the same, ultimately we get things done" and "everything in its time" leads to the passive expectation of positive changes and this costs us dearly.

In our republic in certain areas there is still the habit of a pause or inexplicable halt after the winning of a certain goal or after the carrying out of a certain task. And this is not because we are analyzing what has been done, we are incubating a new process or preparing new decisions. Rather it is because of the habit of laxness in regard to time. We must decisively get free of this.

To work constantly and purposefully, to create, to act, to struggle decisively for achieving the set objectives, to move ahead continuously, to constantly achieve more and to add to what has been attained--only in this manner can we guarantee continuous success, progress and development.

This, comrades, is not simply a question of a purely organizational nature. This is a question of the style of work and a question of a psychological, social and behavior nature. This is the will and the nature, this is the style of work which should be instilled by the party organizations in each worker.

The struggle to improve production efficiency and work quality should be at the center of all our activities. But, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized, in order that this terse and precise formulation is not turned into a pallid phrase and lose its active and mobilizing character, it is essential on a daily basis to energetically examine whether or not everything is being done to implement this.

Precisely this measure should also be used in our approach to assessing the work of each party gorkom and raykom, each party organization, each labor collective and each soviet and economic body in the economic area.

The raising of the republic economy to a new level and the carrying out of the complex tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan necessitate a constant improvement in party leadership over economic development.

It is essential that in solving the problems of further economic and social development in the republic we show a systematic and programmed approach and that our activities be characterized by consistency, a creative approach and constructive professionalism. The solution to the problems confronting us requires the effective use of all our political, organizational, intellectual and institutional abilities.

A party approach to economic leadership organically incorporates an orientation on the broad participation of the workers in production management, the greatest possible development of the socialist competition and the indoctrination of a conscious and truly efficient attitude on the behalf of each worker to his job.

All of us, as V. I. Lenin pointed out, must learn to make a creative choice of the means, modes and methods of struggle capable, with the least expenditure of resources, of providing the greatest and most permanent results (applause).

II. The Highest Goal--The Good of the People

Comrades! The highest goal in the activities of our party is the fullest satisfaction of the growing material and spiritual needs of the people.

The course consistently carried out by the party of the steady rise in the standard of living of the people has brought good results in all spheres of the social development of our society.

The rise in the prosperity of the republic's workers during the years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan was based, on the one hand, on an increase in the production and sale of consumer goods, and on the other, on the constant rise in the income of the workers from the higher wages and public consumption funds and the reduction in taxes.

During these years the real income of the republic's population rose by 22.8 percent. Average monthly wages of employees increased by 17.4 percent. The wages of kolkhoz members in the collectivized system increased by 18 percent. A significant amount, some 4.8 billion rubles, was the total of the public consumption funds which went to more fully satisfy social and cultural needs, to organize the recreation of the workers, to pay pensions and scholarships, to provide the further development of public education and improve medical services.

Trade and consumer services for the public were also further developed. The enterprises and organizations of these sectors completed the 5-year quotas ahead of time.

The increase in commodity turnover over the 5 years was 35 percent, the growth of the sales of consumer services was 68.2 percent, while the volume of motor vehicle servicing rose by 2.1-fold.

Some 227.5 million rubles worth of food and industrial goods were sold to the public above the plan and 8.5 million rubles worth of consumer services were provided.

The sale of the major types of consumer goods to the public through state and cooperative trade rose as follows: by 22.4 percent for meat and poultry, by 22.8 percent for animal fats, by 35 percent for vegetable oil, by 34.2 percent for milk and dairy products, by 30 percent for cheese, by 62.8 percent for eggs, by 22.4 percent for textiles, by 26.7 percent for clothing and underwear, by 12.6 percent for footwear, by 50 percent for furniture, by 49.2 percent for carpets and carpet articles, by 61.4 percent for radio equipment and by 37.6 percent for electric appliances.

Per capita consumer services increased by 52.7 percent.

The physical plant of the service sphere was strengthened.

The achieved successes in the service sphere are beyond dispute. But there are also numerous shortcomings.

A comprehensive approach has not been achieved in solving the problems of developing the service sphere. The absence of scientifically based plans for the locating of the installations and the development of the service network has reduced the effectiveness of the capital investments and has caused difficulties in carrying out specialization and standardization of the network. The development rate of the service sphere still lags behind the increase in the demand of the population. The lag in the proportional indicators behind the standards and the average national indicators has not been overcome.

The planning bodies should consider this circumstance and channel more funds into further strengthening the physical plant of the service sphere.

Extensive work must be carried out in the technical reequipping and reconstruction of existing trade enterprises and in providing them with modern production equipment, mechanization and automation for the trade operations. This will make it possible to raise labor productivity.

There must be better operation by the wholesale trade depots, particularly in the area of the complete sale of the planned market allocations and an improvement in the study of consumer demand and its forecasting. There must be a further strengthening and improving of direct ties between industry and trade seeing to it that trade orders become the basis of the plans for the production of consumer goods and for determining their assortment. The responsibility of the industrial and trade enterprises must be increased for carrying out the contracts.

We must decisively eradicate the practice of carrying out contractual obligations by producing "advantageous" expensive goods to the detriment of producing and delivering inexpensive but very essential products for the public.

The trade organizations bear direct responsibility for the fact that because of the poor organization of work and the unskillful maneuvering of commodity resources in some areas an artificial shortage of various goods occurs at times while in other areas of the republic there is more than enough.

In consumer services it is essential to further continue work in converting them to an industrial basis and to broaden the types of services in every possible way while continuously increasing their quality and shortening the time of performance. During the 11th Five-Year Plan it is essential to create modern consumer services facilities in all rural population points.

In improving the operations of the service sphere, particular attention must be given to introducing progressive forms and methods of work and raising its level. We must further strengthen the struggle against such phenomena as speculation in goods, extortion, the shorting of customers and impoliteness to them.

It is essential to emphasize that the still existing negative phenomena in the service sphere are a direct consequence of the inconsistent carrying out of the demands of the January (1975) Plenum of the CPA Central Committee by the leaders of the ministries, by the people's inspectors, by the departments engaged in consumer services, by the internal affairs bodies, by the organizations entrusted with control and auditing functions. This is also the result of insufficient supervision by the party committees.

The Ministry of Trade (Comrade S. Safaryan) and the Ministry of Consumer Services for the Public (Comrade S. Tumanyan) and the Aykoop [?Cooperative] board (Comrade E. Sarkisyan) have not fully carried out the demands of the CPA Central Committee on the greatest possible improvement in the recruitment and placement of personnel. As a result of this the sphere continues to receive chancy, untrustworthy persons who have proved unsatisfactory in their former job. The primary party organizations are not carrying out effective political indoctrination in the labor collectives of the service sphere, they are not implementing practical measures to improve in every possible way the state of affairs and to strengthen all areas of the service sphere with honest, conscientious and competent personnel and are not increasing the demands placed on them for the state of affairs. It is essential to direct the efforts of the communists and all the workers at eradicating instances of violations of the Soviet trade rules and other abuses in the service sphere and to see to it that each worker and each collective struggles actively for a high level of services.

Among the social tasks there is none more important than concern for the health of the Soviet people.

Public health in the republic during the Tenth Five-Year Plan underwent further development. At present, the republic has 10,800 physicians and 27,400 middle-level medical personnel. Some 18 new hospital facilities, maternities and dispenseries were put into operation along with 15 polyclinics. The network of resorts and vacation homes was broadened, and the equipping of the public health facilities with modern medical diagnostic equipment was improved. New specialized departments were created and these broadened the opportunities for treating various illnesses.

Control was strengthened over the carrying out of measures in the area of environmental conservation and the propagandizing of sanitary and hygiene knowledge among the public.

A number of noteworthy new methods of medical services for the workers was introduced, and among these were the open-door days.

Along with the achievements in public health in the republic there still are many unsolved problems and shortcomings.

As yet the number of hospital beds available to the public is unsatisfactory. This indicator in our republic is very low in comparison with the Union average. Shortcomings have not been eliminated in the organization of in-patient aid, in certain hospitals the level of medical services is low, they are short on medicines and articles for tending the patients and there are omissions also in the organization of out-patient and polyclinic aid. The operation of pharmacies also requires a fundamental improvement.

The situation is no better in the sanitation service. Although a definite trend toward a reduction can be noted for intestinal infections, nevertheless the morbidity rate for some of them exceeds the Union average indicators. The rate is particularly high where the sanitation bodies and the general medical network have tolerated shortcomings, where effective measures are not taken to eliminate infectious diseases, and proceedings are not instituted against the persons directly responsible for the bad sanitary condition.

The Ministry of Public Health (Comrade E. Gabriyelyan), the leaders and primary party organizations of the medical institutions must intensify the struggle against all sorts of negative phenomena, they must work harder to indoctrinate the medical workers in accord with the requirements of the Soviet Physicians' Oath and develop in them high moral qualities and civil responsibility for carrying out their duty to the people.

In the coming five-year plan and in the immediate future we should solve the problem of sharply improving the quality of medical services on the basis of further broadening the network of public health institutions and improving their structure and rational placement. One of the basic areas of activity in the public health area should be the prophylaxis and prevention of diseases, increasing the effectiveness of outpatient treatment and broadening its coverage for the public, particularly children.

During the past 5 years, certain advances were made in the area of physical culture and sports. The republic athletes who participated in the Moscow Olympic Games made their contribution to the victory of the national team. But still the overall state of physical culture, particularly from the viewpoint of the mass coverage of the workers, remains unsatisfactory. The Committee for Physical Culture and Sports (Comrade R. Asatryan) has clearly not been sufficiently concerned with these important questions. The existing sports facilities and installations are poorly utilized. The sports committee, the trade union and Komsomol organizations must eliminate these shortcomings and turn the current five-year plan into a five-year plan of a mass physical culture movement and raising sports skills. The party committees and organizations should strictly supervise the implementation of the set task.

Comrades! The CPA Central Committee has been constantly concerned with the questions of increasing the efficiency and quality of scientific research and further strengthening the ties between science and production.

During the years of the five-year plan, a number of new scientific research institutes and subdivisions was organized. The number of scientific workers rose by 3 percent. The physical plant for science was strengthened.

The role of the Academy of Sciences has been increased as the coordinator of all scientific work conducted in the republic. The range of fundamental and applied research has been broadened both in the academy as well as the sectorial scientific institutions and VUZes. Our scientists have achieved a number of successes in the area of astrophysics, theoretical and applied mathematics, mechanics, optics, quantum electronics and radio physics, solid state physics, chemistry, molecular biology, powder metallurgy and so forth. A number of new promising production methods was developed for the synthesizing of new substances, for extracting valuable elements from production wastes, for growing special crystals, and so forth. The new electronic computer ES 1045 was developed as well as various types of lasers, automatic meters, electric cars and other modern machines and devices; new herbicides have been synthesized. Many of the developments have been introduced into the republic economy.

Our social scientists have continued research and have created many works on the problems of developed socialism as well as in the area of economics, history, philosophy, literature and language.

Along with the achievements it must be pointed out that in the activities of the institutes of the Academy of Sciences, the sectorial scientific research institutes and the VUZes there continue to be shortcomings. The effectiveness of the scientific research is still low and their end results are slowly introduced into production. In a number of instances the completed scientific research does not solve practical problems.

In certain scientific institutions there still are instances of the underfulfillment of individual and collective research plans and there is an obvious discrepancy between the scientific product and the number of coworkers. The scientific research plan was fulfilled by only 95.4 percent.

The training of young scientific personnel through graduate studies also merits serious criticism and the plan for admission to graduate studies in the Academy of Sciences was fulfilled by 74.3 percent and for the republic as a whole, by 95.4 percent. In this regard it must be pointed out that the tasks of a scientist are not restricted merely to a personal contribution to science but rather he must also train worthy replacements. Particular attention must be paid to the training of scientists of superior qualification, that is, the doctors of sciences.

The efforts of the republic's scientists during the 11th Five-Year Plan should be aimed at solving the problems of further accelerating scientific and technical progress in all the national economic sectors and converting the economy to a path of intensive development. For the republic of particular significance are such areas as the development of waste-free materials, particularly metal- and energy-saving production processes, energy development considering the possible use of helio- and geothermal resources, the creation of new types of materials, particularly pure substances and crystals, high-yielding varieties and hybrids, the accelerated introduction of automated control systems (RASU) into the republic economy and the search for optimum methods to improve the efficiency of social production.

Here a range of measures must be carried out to substantially shorten the time for developing and introducing new equipment.

Scientific and technical progress requires the corresponding changes in the style and methods of economic activities and in the attitude of the ministries and departments and the production commanders toward science. It requires a decisive struggle against laxness and routine, a true respect for science and the ability and desire to consult and consider it. It is essential to give the green light and create all conditions for the fastest passage of new ideas along the entire chain from invention to mass production.

In the area of social sciences it is essential to focus efforts on studying the urgent problems of the party's economic strategy, improve national economic management and planning, to study the domestic and international policy of the CPSU, party and state construction, communist indoctrination and the socialist way of life. Other areas of concentration include the criticism of anticommunism, the bourgeois and revisionistic concepts of social development and the unmasking of the falsifiers of Marxism-Leninism.

The organization and leadership of all science, comrades, is a profoundly party and state task. The party committees, the state bodies and the leaders and party organizations of the scientific subdivisions must constantly improve the question of organizing scientific research, raising the effectiveness of the labor and skills of the scientific workers and indoctrinate them in a spirit of high civil responsibility to the party, the people and the nation.

In contrast to the natural resources, the mental capabilities of man are inexhaustible. We must in every possible way increase the scientific and intellectual potential of the republic. At the same time, in considering the growth of the labor intensiveness of research, science must be constantly armed with highly productive research facilities and scientific equipment. We must turn our republic into a republic which produces a high quality intellectual product or, in using the language of economics, increase the level of the "marketability" of scientific work.

Comrades! During the report period the CPA Central Committee has paid constant attention to the schools and to the tasks of indoctrinating the younger generation.

The transition to a universal compulsory secondary education has been completed and the contents of school subjects have been brought into greater accord with the demands of life and the contemporary level of science and technology. The grade level of the students has risen and there has been a definite turn toward an integrated approach in solving the questions of labor indoctrination and vocational guidance for the students. More than 25 percent of the students in the republic general education schools went on to further their education in the last 5 years.

The quality of the pedagogical collectives has been improved. A good deal of work has been done to improve the professional and ideological-political level of the teachers and to upgrade the organization of their labor, everyday life and leisure.

At the same time there still are shortcomings and omissions in public education. The Ministry of Education (Comrade S. Akhumyan) has not been sufficiently active in combating such phenomena as a high percentage of repeating a grade and the dropping out of students from the general education schools. In the republic schools they have not yet completed the transition to the homeroom ["kabinetnyy"] system of instruction.

Many schools as before are little concerned with the questions of vocational guidance and labor indoctrination of the students. They still have not set up training and pedagogical studies for vocational guidance. The public education bodies and the executive committees of many rayon and city soviets have been slow in solving the questions of creating interschool production training centers, shops and sections at enterprises and organizations as well as supplying the school training shops with the appropriate materials.

The republic Ministry of Education and the pedagogical collectives are still unsatisfactorily carrying out the demands of the decisions of the CPA Central Committee in the area of fundamentally improving the teaching and study of Armenian and Russian languages in the schools.

The work of the evening and correspondence schools must be improved.

In pedagogical science there has been no fundamental turn toward bringing research as close as possible to the needs and concerns of the school.

Indoctrination among the students must be strengthened. It must always be remembered that the school holds one of the most important places in the shaping of behavior characteristics and the good upbringing of a person. And there still are flaws in the indoctrination of the schools. This can be seen from the fact that in our republic many juveniles commit crimes and violations of the law. The task is not to leave a single student outside the indoctrination process.

The party organizations and pedagogical collectives must more widely introduce advanced experience, they must improve and raise in every possible way the effectiveness of education and indoctrination for the school children and they must strengthen the cooperation of the family, the school and the community in this matter.

Over the report period, more than 140,000 skilled workers were trained for the republic economy or almost as much as over the previous 30 years of the existence of the vocational and technical education system.

At present out of the 100 schools in the system 54 of them are training personnel with a secondary education.

At the same time we have still been slow in solving the questions of building and rationally locating the schools and training skilled young workers in accord with the needs of social production and the development prospects of the republic economy. The State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education (Comrade S. Mikayelyan) is still guilty of training a surplus number of personnel for nonscarce specialties to the detriment of those for which there is a great need.

On the other hand, certain industrial enterprises have not shown proper interest in creating new schools. For example, with the acute shortage of workers for machine building, over the last 15 years the enterprises in this sector have set up only four new vocational-technical schools with 2,000 places. And this was when the increase in the number of workers during this period was 70,000 persons for the sector. There are also flaws in the quality of training for the young workers.

The eliminating of these shortcomings, the improving of the training of the work personnel and their retaining on the job should be at the center of attention of the state committee, the party organizations and committees and the economic bodies.

Over the report period the CPA Central Committee effectively has settled the questions of improving education, indoctrination and scientific research at the VUZes and the strengthening of their physical plant.

During the years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan the republic VUZes trained 51,900 specialists and the technical schools trained 75,600. The grade level of the students improved somewhat and the ties between the educational process and production were strengthened.

Affiliates of the base chairs of the republic VUZes have been set up at certain industrial enterprises and scientific research institutes. More than 20 trilateral contracts have been included for cooperation between the VUZes, the scientific research institutes and the production enterprises. This question must be continued and broadened.

The workers in republic higher and specialized secondary education are confronted by great and responsible tasks.

The main ones continue to be the problem of improving the efficiency and quality of education and indoctrination and the strengthening of the ties of the VUZes with the practice of communist construction. Advanced experience must be more widely disseminated and the valuable traditions of teaching and work of the scientific schools, our leading chairs, outstanding scientists and instructors must be preserved and added to. We must see to it that the contents of instruction fully reflect the present-day achievements of science, technology and culture. It is also essential to further improve the teaching of social sciences. We must constantly raise the skills of the faculty and arm them with advanced teaching and pedagogical experience.

We should consider as the criterion for the effective efforts of the higher school to be what sort of graduates it produces, what is the level of their professional training and what is their Marxist-Leninist training and social activeness. And this requires that the party organizations, the rector's offices of the VUZes and the Ministry of Higher Education (Comrade L. Garibdzhanyan) increase the intensity and quality of the teaching process and improve the indoctrinational and ideological political work in the VUZes.

It is essential to raise the level of scientific research in the VUZes and to more widely and profoundly use the great scientific potential existing in the republic higher school. The students must be more widely involved in this work.

It is essential to eliminate the serious shortcomings in the training, allocation and use of specialists.

The republic Gosplan and Ministry of Higher Education and the leaders of the VUZes and technical schools must take all of the necessary measures and achieve optimum planning for the training of the specialists and allocating them in accord with the real needs of the republic economy and culture, while the ministries and departments, the enterprises and organizations must show more concern for job placement and the use of young specialists.

In conclusion I would like to emphasize that the party organizations, each communist, worker and leader in the sphere of public education should be profoundly aware that their work today largely determines the professional level and the ideological and moral make-up of the future generations of workers, kolkhoz members and intelligentsia in the republic and that the consequences of mistakes and shortcomings in instruction and indoctrination today will be more acutely felt 15-20 years later. Considering this they must establish the measure of their responsibility to the party, society and the people. And proceeding from this, they must constantly improve the style and methods of their work and in every possible way increase its effectiveness and quality. (applause)

III. For Further Improving Ideological and Political Indoctrination

Comrades! In carrying out the decisions of the 25th Party Congress and the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Indoctrination," the republic party organizations have significantly improved and enriched their work in the area of the communist indoctrination of the workers. They have done a great deal to improve the forms and methods and to raise the scientific level, professionalism and effectiveness of this work and to achieve a comprehensive approach to the entire question of indoctrination. They have achieved a closer unity between ideological and organizational work. Ideological commissions are successfully operating in the party gorkoms and raykoms and under the enterprise party committees. A system has been worked out for studying and disseminating advanced experience in indoctrination as acquired both in our and other republics.

The efforts of the party organizations are focused on achieving the main thing in all ideological and political indoctrination, namely the forming of a scientific Marxist-Leninist ideology in each Soviet man.

The republic has significantly broadened and improved the activities of the political study and economic education system and in many elements of this the key place is held by the study of the works of K. Marx, F. Engels and V. I. Lenin. During the current year around 1 million persons will be involved in various forms of political study and economic education. The questions of economic theory and practice during the report period were studied by virtually all workers in the sphere of material production. Work has been improved in the area of recruiting and training propaganda personnel. At present the republic has more than 35,500 propagandists and around 2,000 consultants and educators. Among the propagandists are more than 15,000 leading party, soviet and economic workers.

Noticeable changes have occurred in masss political work and in lecture propaganda. Unified political days, sociopolitical readings and practical scientific conferences are held constantly on the urgent questions of theory and party policy and on the key problems of economics, communist indoctrination and the ideological struggle on the world scene. Visual agitation has been improved.

All this diverse and great work carried out by our party organizations has been expressed in the further ideological, moral and spiritual growth of the masses and in their greater political and labor activeness. And at present we can point out with satisfaction the weighty contribution made by the workers of the ideological front to all the republic's achievements in the past five-year plan. Our task at present is, having reinforced what has been achieved and relying on the acquired positive experience, to raise the entire question of the indoctrination of the masses to a qualitatively new level.

The party organizations should work constantly to turn indoctrination into an organically integrated process and should be constantly concerned for developing in each worker communist ideological conviction as a fusion of knowledge, conviction and practical actions and an activist position in life.

In carrying out this task, the party organizations should conduct the Marxist-Leninist education of the communists and all workers in such a manner as to link it with the processes of modern life in order that the mastery of scientific communism, as a theory and method of cognition and of transforming reality, becomes the basis for developing firm ideological convictions and acquiring such qualities as loyalty to the ideals of communism, unshakable confidence in its historic rectitude, class and national pride, patriotism and internationalism. This must help to develop a truly collectivist, communist psychology and morality of the individual and give rise to noble feelings and the need to be as useful as possible to society and faithfully serve the cause of communism.

The growth of awareness, overall culture and the awareness of Soviet people has presently placed increased demands on all indoctrination in the masses.

All of this, naturally, demands a creative and profound approach to the questions of shaping the individual in excluding stereotypes, routine, obsolete methods and forms of work.

At the same time in certain party organizations, ideological indoctrination is not on the proper level and is not always linked with the specific tasks confronting the collectives. In a number of organizations of Martuninskiy, Shamshadinskiy and Artikskiy rayons, mass political work is not always carried out in a thoughtful, efficient and systematic manner. The training of agitators and political information workers is poorly carried out. The forms and methods of lecture propaganda are ineffectively used in Masisskiy, Gukasyanskiy and Noyemberyanskiy rayons.

Productive and socially useful labor, as the main sphere of human activity, plays a leading role in shaping the ideological and moral qualities of the individual. Precisely in a labor collective, in production, in the course of the socialist competition the awareness of the workers is developed and grows stronger, their will is tempered, creative opportunities are actualized, self-discipline is instilled, and a feeling of comradeship and mutual aid and concern for the common cause are strengthened.

The party organizations should constantly keep an eye on the questions of the socialist competition and further increase its effectiveness. They must constantly aim at achieving high end results and ensure the competitiveness, publicity and comparison of the results, they must propagandize and disseminate the patriotic undertakings and initiatives, and skillfully combine moral and material incentives.

The collective of the Armelektrosvet Production Association (general director, Comrade B. Tumasyan and party committee secretary, Comrade V. Dashyan) is held in good regard in the republic. Skillful organization of production, of work with the people and the competition, the mass nature of the competition and efficiency have been among the basic factors in achieving high technical and economic indicators in work. As a result the association collective has repeatedly emerged as the winners in the all-Union socialist competition, it has received the rotating Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee and twice has been entered on the Honor Roll of the USSR VDNKh [All-Union Exhibit of National Economic Achievement]. At the association, 32 shops, sections and departments and 142 brigades have received the title of collective of communist labor. Here sponsorship has been widely developed. The collective stands out in its healthy moral and psychological atmosphere and high political and labor activeness of the workers, engineers, technicians and white collar personnel.

We should disseminate in every possible way the experience of such party organizations and collectives, always remembering that the labor collective is the crucial element in the communist indoctrination of a new man. Our task is to aid in every possible way in the forming of strong, solid collectives where the laboring man would grow as a well rounded individual and would learn to manage, live and work in the communist manner.

Lenin emphasized the necessity of a struggle so that each worker "felt himself to be not only the master at the plant but also a representative of the country."

Here this "feeling of the master," "the wholehearted concern which surmounts the heavy labor on the part of the rank-and-file workers for increasing labor productivity and for safeguarding each pud of bread, grain, iron and other products supplied not to the workers personally and not to their 'near ones' but rather to the 'distant ones,' that is, to society as a whole..." is from what, Lenin was convinced, communism starts. And we, in solving the questions of the formation of a new individual, should indoctrinate all our people in precisely such a manner that they care passionately for the causes and needs of the country and take an activist position in life in the struggle to solve the great tasks confronting us.

Comrades! The questions of the international and patriotic indoctrination of the workers have always been at the center of attention of the CPA Central Committee. The efforts of the primary party organizations and their ideological and political indoctrination have constantly been aimed at carrying out this important task.

The constantly strengthening, all-round ties between the fraternal Soviet peoples play an important role in the international indoctrination of people. For us it has become a good tradition to have the elaboration and implementation of joint ideological measures by the central committees of the Georgian, Azerbaijan and Armenian communist parties. The widely developed socialist competition between the Transcaucasian republics and Rostovskaya Oblast, the labor collectives, rayons and cities of the fraternal republics has been a good school for forming internationalist convictions and feelings.

The cause of military patriotic and international indoctrination of the workers, and particularly the youth, has been aided by the traditional sponsorship ties between the labor collectives, the creative unions and the military units, by the joint measures systematically carried out by the party and Komsomol organizations in the republic and by the army political bodies, by the special publications in the press, by TV and radio broadcasts, lectures, reports and talks on the questions of preparing the youth to defend the motherland.

The celebrating of the 150th anniversary of the incorporation of Eastern Armenia into Russia was an event of enormous political and indoctrinational significance. This bright, truly national holiday which was celebrated by the Armenian people together with the representatives of all the fraternal republics was carried out under the banner of unswerving loyalty to the great ideas of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism and the further strengthening of the unshakable friendship of the Armenian people with the great Russian people and with all the peoples of the Soviet nation. (applause)

In honor of this bright friendship, many monuments have been erected and many works of literature, music and painting have been created. Certainly art is the memory of the people and they have eternalized their noble memory in stone, in words, in melody and in color.

At present from the rostrum of the party congress we again direct words of strong affection and gratitude toward our age-old friend and elder brother, the Russian people whose great, noble deeds and true internationalism have served and do serve as an inspiring example for us and for all the Soviet peoples. Our people will never forget the enormous selfless aid which the Russian people have always given us both in the difficult historical periods for us and in all the stages of socialist and communist construction. Fraternal friendship with the great Russian people and with all the peoples of the Soviet nation is an enormous moral-political and social achievement of our people. (applause)

We, the communists of Armenia, see our duty and task in the future in strengthening in every possible way the Leninist friendship of peoples and friendship with the great Russian people and constantly indoctrinating all the workers of the republic and the new generations of our people in a spirit of the high principles of internationalism. (applause)

This is the national credo of the Armenian people.

Fresh in our memory are the magnificent celebrations related to the 60th anniversary of Armenia and the CPA. They developed into a vivid demonstration of internationalism and Soviet patriotism, friendship and fraternity among the Soviet peoples, of close solidarity of the communists, the workers and all the Armenian people with our Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee. The celebrations became a remarkable review of the achievements of the Armenian people in the socialist transformation of their ancient land and showed the unprecedented flourishing of the republic economy and culture in the single Soviet family. (applause)

The leitmotiv of both jubilees was international fraternity, the unity and solidarity of the Soviet peoples and their unanimous support for the wise domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet government. Here lies the enormous political and indoctrinational significance of the jubilees held.

A further improvement in ideological and mass political work aimed at indoctrinating the workers in a spirit of internationalism and Soviet patriotism is our most important task. There is and cannot be any more noble or elevated goal than the forming and development of a feeling of fraternal friendship and unity in the people. This work must be carried out in a spirit of the glorious internationalist traditions of our party organization and we must more widely show that a further strengthening of the friendship of peoples, the unity and solidarity of Soviet society are the basis for the achievements in all the spheres of our life be it the economy, politics, ideology, morality, culture or everyday life.

Unswerving loyalty to the Leninist principles and ideals of internationalism and Soviet patriotism is the inexhaustible source of the spiritual health of a socialist society and of our new successes and victories in communist construction.

Comrades! Over the last 5 years the ties of the various social organizations of the republic with overseas Armenians have significantly broadened and grown stronger. The elaboration and carrying out of a number of measures known to you have contributed largely to this.

The diverse work being carried out considering the sociopolitical approach has produced positive results. We can state with satisfaction that a predominant majority of the overseas Armenians feel profound love for the motherland, Soviet Armenia, they are proud of its successes, they view our great country, the Soviet Union, with sympathy and respect and support its peaceloving foreign policy. This was again clearly demonstrated at the meeting held recently in Yerevan for the representatives of the overseas Armenian communities and in their letter of greetings to the Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. We highly regard their patriotic feelings and activities.

At the same time we are aware that there are also various reactionary and conservative forces which have endeavored to turn the overseas Armenians away from Soviet Armenia and they help to realize the intentions of the known imperialist circles to eliminate the established national and cultural centers of the Armenian community. The Dashnaktsutyun is continuing its anticommunist activities. The Dashnak ideology is aimed at dulling the awareness of people with nationalistic ideas and the policy of the leaders of this party is to provide active support for the anti-Soviet actions of imperialism and its ideological subversion. We have always waged and in the future will wage an irreconcilable struggle against the ideology and politics of these reactionary forces, we will unmask any attempts to cause mistrust of Soviet Armenia among overseas Armenians and to turn them away from the motherland.

Soviet Armenia has always shown concern for working Armenians who by the will of fate reside abroad. Vivid confirmation of this is the continuing repatriation of Armenians from abroad. Having become full citizens of the Soviet Union, they make their worthy contribution to the development of the economy, culture and science of the republic.

Comrades! Under present-day conditions, when imperialism is endeavoring to aggravate the international situation, the ideological struggle is becoming ever-more acute. Our ideological opponents are conducting rapid anticommunist propaganda and in every possible way are endeavoring to compromise our ideology, true socialism and the friendship of Soviet peoples and in a concealed form are endeavoring to foster various bourgeois objectivistic concepts.

It must always be remembered and each communist and each worker must be convinced that in the struggle between the two ideologies there can be no room for either neutrality or compromises.

In ideological work, the party organizations must develop in the communists and the workers an ability to actively defend the wise domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU, to assess the phenomena of the past and the present as well as social and political information correctly and from class, party positions and they must be indoctrinated in a spirit of high political vigilance and activeness in the struggle against the tricks of our ideological opponents. In this regard an enormous role has been given to science, particularly social science.

True values in the sphere of social science are created precisely on a basis of the Marxist-Leninist methodology and loyalty to the principles of a class and party approach. In recent years we have created many such works devoted to the revolutionizing activities of the CPSU and to friendship with the Russian people and with all the Soviet peoples as well as multivolume works on the history of the Armenian people and literature. We have nearly completed the translation and publishing of the complete collected works of V. I. Lenin. The works of L. I. Brezhnev have been published in mass editions as well as his books "Malaya Zemlya" [Little Earth], "Vozrozhdeniye" [Rebirth] and "Tselina" [Virgin Lands]. The publication of the Armenian Soviet encyclopedia is continuing successfully. Great work has been done.

But with all these general good results, we must still not overlook the individual instances of an incorrect interpretation of phenomena from nonclass positions. Any avoidance or inability to employ materialistic dialectics and historical materialism in a work causes serious harm to the results of the research.

It is the duty of the party committees, the primary party organizations, the scientific institutions and all scientists to fight for the purity of Marxist-Leninist theory and to be uncompromising in defending the ideological principles of our party.

The party organizations of the scientific institutions must see to it that each scientist and scientific worker has profoundly mastered materialistic dialectics, the Marxist-Leninist theory of cognition and good methodological skills.

It is the task of the party committees and organizations to raise in every possible way the role and responsibility of the scholarly editorial and publishing house councils, the scientific chairs and editors and the leaders of the editorial offices and publishing houses on the question of recommending books, articles and various research products for publication.

Comrades! Our artistic culture has made a weighty contribution to the nationwide cause of building communism.

Party loyalty and high civil calling and passion mark the best works of the masters of Soviet Armenian literature and art of the recent period.

It is a pleasure to note that in our literature, theater, cinematography, fine arts and music more works of social significance have begun to appear and they in an artistically accurate manner depict the reasons for which the people are living, their heroic accomplishments and unstinting labor. A desire to show the greatness of the deeds, the courage and spiritual beauty of the Soviet people and to prepare them morally for an active struggle to establish communist ideals--this is what defines the basic ideological and artistic essence of many works devoted to our reality. Many of them raise exciting questions of communist morality which are of concern to the broad communist and they embody the high ideological and aesthetic ideal of the socialist age.

Cultural life in the republic in recent years has been full of vivid, impressive events and meetings with the art of the fraternal peoples. On a high ideological and political level we have held Days of RSFSR Literature and Art, Poetry Days of the Soviet Peoples, Ten Days of Ukrainian Literature, Days of Moldavian Culture and a number of jubilees for the prominent figures of literature and art from the fraternal peoples. The holding of jubilees for the outstanding figures of Armenian culture helped to mutually enrich the fraternal cultures and the international indoctrination of the workers. These figures included Gabriyel Sundukyan, Derenik Demirchyan, Yegishe Charenets, Aleksandr Tamanyan, Mikayel Nalbandyan, Martiros Sar'yan, David Anakht and others. These jubilees were widely and ceremoniously celebrated both in Armenia as well as in Moscow, Leningrad and the fraternal republics.

Also organized were jubilee and special subject exhibits of artists, theater, music and film festivals, holidays of song, poetry and translation art, and reviews and competitions of amateur artistic activities.

As a whole the past 5 years was a 5 years of further growth for Armenian artistic culture.

The fruitful development of the creativity of the masters of our literature and art and the recognition of their accomplishments can be seen in the awarding of the USSR State Prize to the poet Gevork Emin, to the artist Sarkis Muradyan, to the composer Edgar Oganesyan, to the sculptor Nikolay Nikogosyan, to the architect Dzhim Torosyan and to the actor Mger Mkrtchyan. The high honorary title of people's artist of the USSR was awarded to Grigoriy Yegiazaryan, Oganes Chekidzhyan, Konstantin Orbelyan, Migran Yerkat, Khoren Abramyan and Metaksiya Simonyan, while the title of USSR Peoples Architect was presented to Nikolay Akopyan. A number of films and performances were awarded prizes and diplomas of the all-Union festivals and reviews and high praise was given by the public to the remarkable creations of the masters of our artistic culture (applause).

Regardless of the achieved successes, works of literature and art are still appearing in our republic which are not sufficiently mature in ideological and artistic terms and which depict life superficially or one-sidedly. We are still creating few sweeping works of literature, film and the theater with a vivid image of the positive hero of our time who is capable of becoming a good example to follow.

At the exhibits of artists at times works are exhibited which are not marked by profound social significance. The state of the art of the song does not satisfy us. Proper work is not being done to indoctrinate high musical taste. The existing opportunities are still far from fully utilized for developing Armenian folk music. Not enough attention is being paid to carrying out a purposeful repertory policy in the theaters and movies in the concert music collectives and the artistic programs on television and radio.

Our literature and art, in being founded on the principles of party loyalty, serving the cause of the people and socialist realism, must depict life in a vivid and talented manner and by the great strength of a positive example instill in man an active ideological position and high morality, strengthen and develop in man a feeling of civil duty, Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism.

Our republic is developing rapidly and continuously and its economic and spiritual potential is rising in the unified Soviet family. Scientific and technical progress has strongly changed the pace and rhythm of production and has left its impression on all our life. And it is quite natural that people also change along with this process of development and our national character is enriched by the traits of a new personality, the builder of communism.

An artist should see life in movement and over the long run, in a many-faceted way and with all its complexity and dynamic development in order to create a correct and sweeping image of our contemporary and portray the remarkable accomplishments of our people on a high ideological and artistic level.

The party committees, the party organizations of the creative unions and their leaders should always remember that party leadership over the development of artistic culture is aimed at strengthening the ties of literature and art with the life of the people, to inspire people of creative labor by the great creative tasks confronting the republic and the entire nation, to make them active partitipants in communist construction and direct their efforts into the channel of fruitful search and true artistic discovery. It is always essential to combine a considerate attitude for the talent of the creators of spiritual values with exactingness.

Our criticism can and should have an enormous impact on the further successful development of artistic literature. It must consistently carry out the party's line in literature and art, it must analyze the artistic literature processes and the development trends of the genres profoundly and from correct positions, it must assess the works and creative searchings of our artists correctly and proceeding from high criteria and it must raise the questions of mastering modern questions and skills.

The creative unions and societies (Comrade V. Petrosyan, Comrade S. Safaryan, Comrade E. Mirzoyan, Comrade K. Kalantar, Comrade R. Kaplanyan and Comrade E. Tsaturyan), the Ministry of Culture (Comrade G. Arakelyan) and the Armenian Goskino [State Committee for Cinematography] (Comrade R. Samsonov) should direct the masters of literature, fine arts, music, film and the theater at creating highly ideological works and contribute to the professional growth of the creative workers, to the creation of a professional-like situation and to the development of criticism and self-criticism. In the activities of their party organizations the leading place should be held by constant political indoctrination and the indoctrination of the leaders of artistic culture in a spirit of Soviet patriotism, proletarian internationalism and civil duty.

Particular attention must be given to the development of the creative youth bearing in mind that they are the future and at the same time the present ringing voice of our artistic culture.

It is the direct party and civil duty of the creative unions, the critics and the senior masters, while supporting all that is talented, just and valuable in the youth, to direct them along the path of great, true creative discoveries and accomplishments.

Our artistic culture should always be on the forward lines of the struggle for communism. We are confident that the literary and artistic figures, in responding to the party's paternal concern for the development of Soviet multinational culture, will create many other significant works about our heroic people and our time of glorious achievements.(applause)

The cultural institutions are important centers for the ideological, political and aesthetic indoctrination of the workers. At present the republic has an extensive network of clubs, houses and palaces of culture, museums and libraries. Over the years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan the number of club facilities increased by 55, libraries by 28 and 11 museums were opened. The number of amateur artistic collectives increased significantly and more than 120 of them have the honorary title of people's.

The Ministry of Culture, the party and trade union organs and organizations should pay more attention to raising the level of cultural education and to carrying out its urgent tasks.

Comrades! The press, television and radio have carried out great and beneficial work in the struggle to carry out the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and to further develop our economy, science and culture.

At present we possess a strong information and propaganda base with the publishing of 83 newspapers and 89 journals. The length of TV broadcasting has been increased and 99 percent of the republic's population presently can watch the TV broadcasts.

The newspapers, magazines, television and radio and all the mass information media have begun more consistently and effectively to portray the sociopolitical and socioeconomic life of the republic, the accomplishments of the workers, the diverse activities of the party, soviet and economic organizations and the questions of ideological and moral indoctrination.

All of the necessary conditions have been created in the republic for the beneficial operation of the press, television and radio and we can rightly demand a greater return from their work. Our editors still have much to do in the area of increasing the effectiveness of their articles and in profoundly and fully reflecting the most important questions of economic and cultural construction, party work and ideological-political and moral indoctrination.

It must be directly stated that individual newspaper publications, radio and television broadcasts lack a lively and impressive portrayal of our successes in communist construction and concrete and competent propaganda of advanced experience. Certain materials suffer from superficiality, verboseness and sometimes even ideological errors, routine and tastelessness. Such materials can neither inspire nor attract. Comrades L. Kroyan, B. Mkrtchyan, M. Mstoyan, S. Pogosyan and other leaders of the press organs and the mass information media must give serious thought to this.

The sharp weapon of criticism is still not so effectively employed and at times it is directed against minor, particular nonessential facts.

At the same time there have been instances when certain officials respond oversensitively to the business-like, concrete criticism of the press, radio and television, they do not draw the proper conclusions from this and act in a bureaucratic way in solving the questions raised. Such an unacceptable attitude toward critical comments should always be thoroughly discussed by the party.

The editors of the newspapers, magazines, TV and radio must take effective measures to fundamentally raise the ideological and professional level of the publications and broadcasts. Our press and all the information media should more actively carry out their role of the collective propagandist and organizer of the masses and they should mobilize their efforts to struggle for carrying out the historic plans of the Communist Party.

Book publishing is an important area of ideological work. Each year our readers receive around 1,100 titles of books with a total publishing run of up to 10.5 million copies. While noting certain positive shifts in book publishing, we must also say a word both about the substantial shortcomings in this area and in the activities of Goskomizdat [State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing and Book Trade] (Comrade S. Bagdasaryan). The subject plans of the publishing houses are not always drawn up in such a manner that the published political, scientific and artistic literature fully conforms to modern needs and satisfies the requests of the workers. A subjective approach is still present in this matter. At times party principledness and exactingness are lacking in the choice of the manuscripts, and as a consequence of this books with ideological errors and of poor artistic quality are sometimes published. Serious attention must be given to the questions of further improving the quality of printing for the mass published books. A major problems for the workers of our publishing houses and printing plants is to decisively raise the level of book publishing in the republic.

Comrades! The aim of our indoctrinational work is to see to it that the growth of the material opportunities of people is constantly accompanied by a growth of their ideological, moral and cultural level and to promptly prevent relapses of a philistine, petty bourgeois psychology.

Profoundly alien to us is the psychology of consumerism, the itch for things and a philistine overgrowth which hide social and spiritual values. "We reject," said Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "both the preaching of poverty and asceticism as well as the cult of consumption and the psychology of the philistine for whom the kopeck in the apt expression of Gor'kiy is the very sun in his skies. Material goods are not an end in themselves for us but rather the prerequisite for the all-round development of the individual. For this reason it is important that the rise in prosperity be accompanied by an enriching of the inner world of people and by the formation of a correct understanding of the goal and purpose of life."

As is known, at our previous congress the task was posed of conducting an irreconcilable and decisive struggle against greed, embezzlement and bribery, violations of the laws, abuse of official status and the philistine psychology of economic abundance and consumption. In carrying out the provisions of the congress, the party, state, soviet and social organizations of the republic during the report period conducted important work in organizing the struggle against these phenomena and their carriers. During this time a whole series of individuals was unmasked and criminal and other forms of proceedings instituted against them.

Practice has shown that this struggle has been very successful where the broad forces of the community are involved and where it relies on the concrete and business-like support of the collectives. For this reason we must further wage an irreconcilable and consistent struggle against the negative phenomena involving the broad masses of the workers in it. The creation everywhere of a situation of inevitable punishment, social condemnation and disdain for the violators of our morality is an important condition for the effectiveness of moral indoctrination. The party organizations and all our communists in the future must energetically head up the struggle against all negative phenomena which run contrary to the very essence of the Soviet way of life. The task is to make full use for this purpose of both the opinion of the labor collective, the critical printed word, methods of persuasion and the force of the law, that is, all the means at our disposal.

Comrades! In the work of the republic party organizations, an important place has been held by the questions of improving the activities of the law-protecting bodies in light of the decisions of the 25th Party Congress and the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Improving Work in the Area of Defending Law and Order and Strengthening the Struggle Against Offenses."

These questions have been repeatedly discussed by the CPA Central Committee as well as by the party gorkoms and raykoms.

The measures taken have helped to intensify the work of these bodies in the area of strengthening legality, protecting law and order and involving the community in the struggle against offenses. The necessary measures have been elaborated and are being implemented to thoroughly improve all the activities of the law protecting bodies, including the strengthening of them with worthy and tested personnel and the eliminating of persons who do not inspire confidence. Generally speaking a good deal of work has been done. But, in assessing all of this from the viewpoint of the ever-increasing modern demands and considering the state of affairs in individual areas, we must point to the presence of serious shortcomings, oversights and failings in the work of the republic law protecting bodies and say that the results of a whole series of measures has still been slight and the practical return from them small. There have been instances when dangerous crimes, including the theft of socialist property, have been investigated with unjustifiable slowness or have remained undetected, where passivity and inefficiency have been shown in preventing and thwarting crimes, and even concealment of crimes from exposure and red tape in reviewing citizen complaints. In a word, there have been instances of violating the most important principle of the inevitability of punishment. And V. I. Lenin emphasized that the preventive importance of punishment is determined by its inevitability. It must also be pointed out that far from sufficient use has been made of the indoctrinational effect of the Soviet laws and the Soviet court vis-a-vis young persons and particularly juveniles who have faltered for the first time in life and committed an offense.

Differentiated work and an aggressive struggle have not been carried out against such antisocial actions as loafing, hooliganism and drunkenness and these create a breeding ground for crime and in many instances are the prime cause of it.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs (Comrade Ye. Patalov), the republic prosecutor's office (Comrade S. Osipyan), the Supreme Court (Comrade G. Kocharyan) and the Ministry of Justice (Comrade A. Gevorkyan) must strengthen leadership over the subordinate bodies, in a more principled and critical manner they must assess the results of their work, place high demands on them and give them effective aid. Strictest punishment must be given to those employees of the law protecting bodies who themselves commit criminal actions and violate the laws. One of the important conditions in the strengthening of law and order is a unity of actions of all the law protecting bodies and the coordinating of their activities. The republic prosecutor's office has important work to do in this regard.

The party gorkoms and raykoms must raise the level of party leadership over the work of the law protecting bodies on the spot, they must delve more deeply into their activities, they must raise the responsibility of the party organizations of these bodies for indoctrinating the employees in a spirit of an irreproachable performance of their official duties and decisively get rid of persons who by their unworthy conduct have compromised the title of a worker of these bodies.

Comrades! It is hard to overestimate the role of ideological, political and moral indoctrination in our advancement and in the ongoing progress of Soviet society. As was significantly said by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in his speech in accepting the Lenin Prize: "To delve into practical life, to help the people more clearly understand the sense of this life and the trend of its movement, to help make this life better, more just, brighter and richer not only in material terms but also spiritual ones--what could be more important or nobler? The party approaches ideological work in all its forms from precisely this standpoint."

IV. Party Organizational Work on a Level of the New Demands

Comrades! The decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the high targets for national economic development set by the Tenth Five-Year Plan and the complexity and scale of the problems being solved have urgently demanded that the level of party leadership over economic, scientific and cultural development and the content, forms and methods of the activities of the republic party organizations be continuously improved and meet these great tasks.

A characteristic feature of the report period was the fact that the republic party organization, in entering the new five-year plan and in beginning to carry out these tasks, in parallel had to decisively and consistently eliminate the fundamental errors and shortcomings which had accumulated in previous years in economic and cultural construction and also in party life. These had been pointed out and thoroughly analyzed at the January (1975) Plenum of the CPA Central Committee and later at its 26th Congress.

The CPA Central Committee has organized its work considering all of this.

A matter of daily concern for the CPA Central Committee has been a rise in the level of the political and organizational work of the party organizations, the strengthening of the party's influence on all aspects of our vital activities and the instituting everywhere of a truly party, creative approach to carrying out the most important tasks confronting the republic and a Leninist style of work.

The CPA has arrived at its 27th Congress organizationally stronger, ideologically tempered and closely rallied around the CPSU and its militant staff the Leninist Central Committee. (applause)

Comrades! One of the main areas in party organizational activity for the CPA Central Committee, the local party committees and primary party organizations during the report period was consistent work in the greatest possible strengthening of party and state disipline and increasing the responsibility of each communist and the cadres for the assigned work area and for creating in the party organization and the labor collectives an atmosphere of great discipline and professionalism, initiative and creativity, strict exactingness and demandingness.

At present we can say without hesitation that without a substantial strengthening of party and state discipline we could not have successfully carried out the 5-year quotas for the economic and social development of the republic.

Along with this it is essential to reemphasize that we have not been able to attain the required strengthening of discipline everywhere and in all crucial areas. The result of this has been those substantial shortcomings and omissions in industry, construction, agriculture and other areas of work which were described above.

Individual leaders were not up to the requirements of party and state discipline, they did not have a correct and broad understanding of its essence and purpose, and for this they were justly punished.

The former first secretary of the Azizbekovskiy Raykom, A. Sagatelyan, was released from his position for incorrect conduct and for an illegal settling of his own apartment and domestic questions.

For the violation of state and monetary discipline and for serious shortcomings in work, the former minister of the building materials industry, Comrade G. Vardanyan, and his deputy, Comrade E. Eksyuzyan had party measures instituted against them and were released from the held positions.

The CPA Central Committee expelled from the CPSU the former chairman of the executive committee of the Noyemberyanskiy Rayon Soviet, S. Antonyan, for conduct unworthy of a leader, for abuse of official position, for excessive acquisitiveness and for flagrant violations of Soviet laws to feather the nest of his family.

Many party, soviet and economic leaders were released from the positions held and punished under party proceedings for poor work, for nonfulfillment of the planning quotas and other violations of state discipline and for incorrect conduct.

The taking of such measures was dictated by the interests of our work and the struggle to successfully carry out the great and responsible tasks confronting the party organization and the republic. They, of course, have had and will have an indoctrinational effect for those who still do not have strong immunity to violations of discipline and the law.

At the same time, behind these lamentable facts there is a negative factor which should cause our serious concern and to which we must pay more attention in our work.

First of all the question arises of how could it happen that after the republic party organization had set and consistently carried out a firm policy of a maximum strengthening of party and state discipline, we still had workers, including leaders elected to the Central Committee, who then became violators of discipline?

This shows that certain communists and leaders out of inertia continue to be in the throes of the psychology of the former all-forgivingness and have been unable to understand the degree of their responsibility to the party and the people for the assigned work area, to draw proper practical conclusions from the criticism and reorganize the style of their work and conduct.

This also shows that individual party committees and organizations have not carried out reasoned and effective work to strengthen discipline, to promptly react to each instance of its violation and to disclose and eliminate the causes which give rise to such facts. This shows that the work of strengthening party and state discipline has been approached as a one-shot measure and it has not been given a permanent, on-going character.

And, finally, all of this is proof that even the slightest weakening of exactingness leads to various violations of discipline and therefore does harm to our cause.

For this reason the present CPA Congress should pose the task for the republic party organization of continuing in the future the firm policy of the greatest possible and ubiquitous strengthening of party and state discipline. The party organization must see to it that everywhere, on all levels of party, state and economic leadership, in all areas of work there reigns a situation of firm discipline based upon high awareness and responsibility of the people. The party organization must see to it that the work of strengthening party and state discipline is carried out continuously and is viewed as a permanently operating factor in the political and organizational activities of the party committees and organizations, the state and economic bodies and public organizations. Finally, the party organization must see to it that everywhere there reigns a situation of strict exactingness for the unswerving observance of discipline.

Only high party exactingness is capable of raising the responsibility of the cadres and turning nominal responsibility into active and true responsibility which helps indoctrinate the personnel.

Where exactingness is absent there irresponsibility, a lack of discipline, violations and other negative phenomena grow.

Precisely under conditions of weak exactingness on behalf of the Noyemberyanskiy Raykom was the chairman of the rayon executive committee able to abuse his official position. A lack of control and laxness by the Gorisskiy Raykom explains the fact that the director of the micromotor plant and member of the party raykom committed criminal actions for which he was condemned. Laxness by the leadership of Armvodstroy led to flagrant violations of financial and state discipline at the Armvodindustriya [Armenian Water Industry] Production Association. Unfortunately, many such examples could be given.

Practice shows that the more objective and active the exactingness the fewer the losses of personnel, the steadier their make-up and the more effective their activities.

The party committees and organizations should achieve consistent and constant exactingness. It should become an organic component in the leadership activities of the cadres.

In order that exactingness be high and effective and produce positive results it should be competent, concrete and prompt.

An unknowing, incompetent leader cannot be truly exacting, since in order to demand it is essential first of all to have a good knowledge of what must be demanded, whom to demand and when to demand.

On the other hand, exactingness should always be combined with specific help and advice on how to do better and with good party assistance.

The work of supervising and checking on the execution of approved decisions requires constant strengthening and improving.

Over the report period the CPA Central Committee regularly reviewed the course of carrying out a whole series of decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers and took specific measures to eliminate the shortcomings disclosed here. At the same time the questions related to carrying out its own decisions were constantly at the center of attention of the Central Committee.

It must be said that there still are many shortcomings and elements of a formal approach in the organization of control work.

A number of party, soviet and economic bodies (the Aparanskiy, Azizbekovskiy and Talinskiy raykoms, the ministries of motor transport, procurement, food and local industries, the State Forestry Committee, the Idzhevanskiy, Shamshadinskiy, Gugarkskiy and Masisskiy rayon executive committees and others) have still not seen to it that this work is carried out systematically and thoroughly, that it has a principled character, and be focused on urgent questions. A check on execution is often made not at the right time or with a great delay and helps little in rectifying the state of affairs and merely records the failings and shortcomings. A sharp and principled assessment is not always given to individual instances of violating executive discipline and to outright red tape in carrying out the approved decisions. The delayed fulfillment of the approved decrees gives rise to new problems, it further complicates the implementation of the planned measures and, ultimately, leads to the approval of repeat decrees on the same question. This practice must be decisively ended.

It must also be pointed out that control is not always combined with concrete help and if in carrying out one or another decree of a superior body additional questions arise on the spot, these must be promptly settled.

In the Leninist understanding the main purpose of control is to provide a unity of decision and execution and the preventing of possible mistakes and shortcomings. It consists in the ability to promptly correct and to provide effective help, even if on a small scale but real.

From what has been said the party organizations are confronted with the task of the greatest possible strengthening of executive discipline, further improving the contents, forms and methods of control work and strengthening and improving the quality of party leadership over the activities of the control bodies as well as over the work of the republic state administrative bodies in checking on execution.

Comrades! The question of work with the cadres is a fundamental question in all our activities.

Over the report period the CPA Central Committee constantly kept all the important aspects of cadre policy and cadre work at the center of its attention.

The CPA Central Committee, the gorkoms and raykoms carried out significant work to improve the recruitment, placement and indoctrination of the personnel and to strengthen the party, state and soviet apparatus, the economic bodies, the various areas of the national economy and the public organizations with employees who possess high professional knowledge, who have experience in political and organizational work and who have authority among the workers and their confidence.

Due to the purposeful cadre work in the republic party organization, in all the sections of the national economy, science and culture and in other areas of our activities, a healthy, moral-political and moral-psychological climate has been established in which the evaluation of the cadres and a worker from any sector is made exclusively and solely proceeding from Leninist principles and namely from his political, moral and professional qualities and from the specific results of his work.

Confidence in the cadres and a considerate attitude toward them combined with principled exactingness and demandingness, strict demands and responsibility for the assigned job--these tenets of the 25th Party Congress have underlain the cadre work of the Central Committee.

The Central Committee sees both shortcomings and omissions in this work. We, of course, cannot say that all the questions of cadre work have been fully solved by us. But we can firmly state to the congress that the republic party organization has eliminated and there are no more of those preconditions or that situation which at times gave rise to bad, undesirable phenomena in cadre work and which told negatively on the indoctrination and formation of the cadres and on our affairs.

There has been a weighty contribution by our finest cadres to the successes and achievements of the republic. And at present we can express full confidence that they, like loyal soldiers of the party, under the leadership of the party organizations in the future will be on the forward edge of the struggle to carry out the CPSU policy. (applause)

Comrades! We should instill in the cadres such a high feeling of responsibility to the party and the people for the assigned job and such qualities of party and state loyalty that they do not stop in their growth but rather constantly add to and improve their knowledge, become more competent, ever-more profoundly master the modern science of management and the art of leadership and be able to see and understand the rapid and profound changes which are occurring in sociopolitical and production life, see the long run and carry out the assigned job on a level of the ever-growing demands of life.

The practical work of the party organizations which have achieved the most noticeable successes in solving the economic and political tasks confronting them and which we have spoke about above shows that success comes to those who are actively and specifically concerned with the problems and development prospects of the economy and culture and with improving the style and methods of work. It comes to those who fight actively for the party's cause, who increase organization and discipline, who show initiative and provide room for initiative and a creative search, who boldly introduce the new, who see the weak and vulnerable spots in the work which give rise to shortcomings and decisively overcome them, reinforcing all of this with great effective and concrete organizational and indoctrinational work.

Precisely such a style of work in the Razdan party organization (raykom secretary, Comrade M. Arutyunyan) has caused the great successes of the rayon in carrying out the tasks of the economic, social and cultural development of the rayon.

In a word, success is on the side of those who, in managing life, are constantly a worthy student of life.

And where they sit on their hands, waiting for instructions from above on any questions and being satisfied with skills obtained sometime previously, here you cannot expect success and at best you can see marking time and an obvious lag.

This was the style of the former first secretary of the Megrinskiy Raykom, Comrade Yu. Arakelyan. He was unable to acquire the necessary qualities of a party worker or a political leader of the rayon, and was unable to determine the key problems on the path of the rayon's economic development, to unite the aktiv by developing organizational and political work at the raykom and to mobilize the labor collectives to unconditionally carry out the state assignments. The test for the degree of political leaders was not passed either by the former first secretaries of the Matruninskiy Raykom, Comrade D. Pogosyan, and the Artikskiy Raykom, Comrade T. Saroyan and other comrades who have been transferred to other work by the CPA Central Committee.

The work style of the Aragatskiy Raykom merits just criticism. Aragatskiy Rayon would have had more successes if the party raykom and its first secretary, Comrade T. Melkonyan, had not been the suporters of obsolete styles and methods of work and if they had shown greater initiative in solving the problems confronting the rayon. From this stem all the shortcomings in leadership and the low results of the work done by the raykom.

Such criticism can also be addressed to the party committees of Gorisskiy (Comrade A. Arutyunyan), Sevanskiy (Comrade S. Zakharyan), Aparanskiy (Comrade B. Andreasyan) and certain other rayons where the effectiveness of leadership is still low.

In speaking about the shortcomings in cadre work, we should point out that in a number of the party and state bodies in various sectors of the economy, science and culture they do not constantly and specifically analyze the state, level and focus of work in the area of the recruitment, placement and indoctrination of the cadres and in creating a strong reserve of cadres. It must be said that precisely this explains the presence of numerous shortcomings, particularly those which have assumed a chronic nature.

Construction has long been a bottleneck in the republic economy. As is known, here many shortcomings in terms of their nature, quality and other features are stereotypic and are characteristic for many areas and very specific workers are the actual carriers of them. This has required that in the general measures to improve the situation in construction a special place be assigned to cadre work, to a detailed study of its state and to compiling a specific program of work and namely a program calculated for an extended time. But such thoughtful cadre work has not been carried out.

The Central Committee held the minister of industrial construction, Comrade K. Akopyan, responsible for the bad state of affairs and considered it advisable to release him from his position. But after this the party committees did not organize proper differentiated cadre work throughout the entire system of the ministry. And this was very essential. Obviously this has happened because there still exists that strange one-sided view that when one speaks about the cadres and work with them one has in mind the first leader or at best his deputy. Of course, we must not deny their leading role, but to restrict ourselves to just this means to make a major, danger-fraught mistake. Possibly for this reason at the given ministry it has turned out that the changing of ministers has not led to the elimination of the main deeply rooted shortcomings and hence to a rapid improvement in the state of affairs, as the party organizations and committees have not been concerned with the entire range of cadre work and have not held responsible all the persons directly to blame for the unsatisfactory state of affairs. And there are many important officials among them.

We still have much to do to improve work in the area of creating a reserve of cadres as well as promoting women to leadership positions.

For a party or other leading body to have an active reserve of cadres means to have a great guarantee for minimizing the shortcomings in cadre work and to have an opportunity to skillfully and efficiently maneuver the workers in the interests of the question at hand.

Closely tied to all of this is another, equally important question which will assume ever-greater significance as the scale of our work broadens. We have in mind the necessity of a significant improvement and strengthening of work done with the middle-level cadres. This is the most numerous category of responsible workers. They are the closest of all to production and to those areas where in practical terms the fate of our plans is determined. They directly organize the work of the people and have a daily influence on their indoctrination. The party organizations and committees, the ministries and departments should pay most serious attention to the middle-level workers as a most important area of cadre work.

An important organizing element in cadre policy is the elaboration and determining of the list or nomenclature of corresponding party bodies and the strict observance of nomenclature discipline. This question actually determines the placement of the cadres in the most important areas, the analysis of the entire aggregate of questions related to the promotion of the cadres and the work in the area of their recruitment and placement and so forth.

At present we would like to focus attention on the responsibility and discipline of the official party worker. Certainly a party body approves the official leading party workers not only as specialists in a certain area of activity but primarily as a proponent of party policy in a given area of work, bearing in mind their political qualities and capacity to closely link the organization of the assigned job with the indoctrination of people.

Proceeding from all of this, at our congress we should clearly state that the confirmation of an official party worker by a party body means that he is also entrusted with responsibility for the indoctrinational and sociopolitical aspects of his activities, for the political and moral-psychological climate in the labor collective led by him and for mobilizing it to carry out the policy of the communist party. This truth is recalled at the congress so that all the workers have a uniform understanding of what is meant by discipline for the official party workers. Such a demand should be carried out constantly and everywhere and it should become an important factor in evaluating the activities of the workers who head economic, scientific, ideological, creative and other organizations and whom the party entrusts with being its representative in the given organization and carrying out party policy.

On the other hand, the party committees should consider that a new stage of work in the indoctrination of a comrade begins with his promotion and with each new assignment of him to one or another area of work.

Principled criticism and self-criticism is an irreplaceable means for the indoctrination of cadres.

Self-criticism is particularly important in the work of the leading cadres for correctly assessing their activities. Precisely they above anyone else determine the principled approach in raising questions, the creating of conditions for frank criticism from below and the effectiveness of measures taken in following up on comments. "A person cannot be a party leader," emphasized L. I. Brezhnev in his report at the 25th Congress, "if he loses the ability to critically assess his own activities, if he is divorced from the masses, if he surrounds himself with flatterers and sycophants and if he has lost the trust of the communists."

Where criticism and self-criticism have grown weak there one finds a favorable climate for such negative phenomena as conceit, conservatism, servility and various abuses.

As is known, during the 26th CPA Congress and before it we carried out an extensive and very thorough analysis of the major mistakes made in the republic in party leadership by many leading workers and which had led to negative consequences. This severe and objective party criticism produced positive results both for the cadres themselves as well as in the achieving of important successes by the republic party organization. We can emphasize this with satisfaction at the congress. We can also say with satisfaction that the work carried out during the report time in overcoming all that was criticized and the positive results of this work show the political health and the militancy of our party organization (applause).

Of important significance for the development of criticism and self-criticism is the practice which has developed in our organization in recent years of considering and implementing critical comments and proposals addressed to the Central Committee, the raykoms and gorkoms, the primary party organizations, the ministries and departments. One of the important forms of control over the course of implementing the proposals and critical comments was the discussion of this at the Central Committee and the party gorkoms and raykoms.

But at present we cannot say that a principled attitude toward criticism and self-criticism has been established in all the party committees and organizations and in all the elements of the state and economic apparatus. There still are instances when persons who have been guilty of suppressing criticism are not promptly held strictly accountable to the party.

The development of criticism, the indoctrination of the cadres and the cause itself are seriously harmed by the fact that at times the guilty leaders are removed from criticism in their own party organizations and labor collectives and their shortcomings and misdeeds are discussed only in the superior bodies. This shortcoming should be decisively eliminated.

Life has repeatedly affirmed that to enclose a leader from healthy criticism means to doom him to complacency and to squelch his feeling for critically analyzing the results of his work and his conduct.

The party organizations and committees in the future should respond promptly and concretely to each critical comment addressed to workers of any level and concerning shortcomings, the style and methods of their work and improper conduct. Specific measures should be taken on them and a principled party assessment made. Any worker who abuses his official position or who violates Soviet laws, the standards and rules of our life should be justly and severely punished.

At the same time we have protected and in the future will protect our cadres against unjust criticism which pursues not a party or professional aim but rather is directed at the discrediting of our workers.

Honest and principled workers who do their job well and with initiative should be confident that no dirty, defaming and libeling letters from anonymous persons, unjust and subjective statements and the opinions of faultfinders can shake the confidence of the party organization in them (applause).

Let no one doubt that our party organizations and committees who have great experience in combating difficulties and shortcomings are able to clearly and effectively distinguish true party criticism from faultfinding and from attacks of philistine dissoluteness and are able to recognize their authors and deal with them accordingly (applause).

The task of the republic party organization is in the future to continue and improve the work of establishing a situation of free, business-like and constructive criticism for our shortcomings. The criticism must be principled, cause us to work more energetically and with greater initiative, leave in the people a feeling of confidence in their forces and evoke a determination to eliminate shortcomings and achieve better results.

From such party criticism we should never and will never be protected! We will constantly see to it that such criticism in the future is a law in the life of the party, state and public organizations and all the labor collectives (applause).

It is essential to improve the work of reviewing the written and verbal appeals of the workers and organize their accepting. As the CPSU Central Committee requires, more attention, conscientiousness and sensitivity should be paid to their requests. Our existing shortcomings must be fully eradicated in this area.

Comrades! During the report period the questions of improving the activities of the primary party organizations and their leadership over the life of the labor collectives were constantly at the center of attention of the CPA Central Committee and the party gorkoms and raykoms.

All our successes depend upon the good and fruitful work of the primary party organizations.

In the republic there are very many primary party organizations which act with initiative and are able to spot and ably settle fundamental problems of production and the life of the collectives and confidently head the labor collectives. In our report it would be simply impossible to list them.

Unfortunately, we still have many primary party organizations where militancy is low and where the contents and organization of their work do not meet the spirit of the times or the tasks confronting their collectives. Naturally for this reason they have little effect on the state of affairs in their labor collectives or on creating an atmosphere of friendly work and creative search in them.

In individual primary party organizations party discipline is weak and the responsibility of the communists is low.

In a number of organizations a principled assessment is not given to the actions of the communists who violate party and state discipline and who abuse their official position. There have been numerous instances when intolerable liberalism has been shown for those who commit criminal actions. For example, this is confirmed by the large number of the actions by the raykoms and gorkoms to increase the punishments found in the rulings of primary party organizations.

The first and main order for each primary party organization in the future remains the all-round indoctrination of the communists. The higher the political and moral qualities each communist possesses and the more active his position in life, the higher the professional and moral-political authority of his primary party organization and the stronger its position as the political leader of the labor collective.

In speaking about the work of the party organizations in the area of indoctrinating the communists, we would like to stress the following. We have many party organizations where indoctrinational work is conducted only with those communists who commit outright violations. This, of course, is correct and very essential. But this is obviously insufficient if we overlook those communists who do not commit such violations but also do not fully carry out their by-law duties.

These include the workers who do not prove themselves to be true political fighters, who do not make an active struggle against shortcomings and negative phenomena, who are afraid of difficulties and who endeavor to stand aside. These also include those who show external, if it can be so said, for-affect activity having assumed the "right" and "functions" of criticizing everything and everyone in any area of work, even one unfamiliar to him, relying not on facts but rather unsound rumor. They are always itching to teach someone something, repeating the known truths, urging everyone to work well and carry out the party's demands, but they themselves virtually do nothing to carry out these same appeals.

Among them also are those communists who for some strange reason thought up by themselves and out of their own view of their "particular merits" and "special position," feel that all the components of party discipline and party ethics do not extend to them, that everything is permissible for them and they should get away with things for which others are punished.

Such comrades must also be indoctrinated, and those who for a long time do not get rid of these habits or do not wish to get rid of them, they must be more strictly dealt with.

The work of the primary party organizations in the area of instilling high political conditioning in the communists must be so organized that the condemning voice of all the communists and the entire party organization resounds ever-more loudly against the carriers of these habits.

"If you are a communist," stated the Accountability Report of the CPSU Central Committee at the 24th Party Congress, "your duty is not to fear difficulties and not to surrender to antiquated views but rather to be an aware and active fighter of the party. Both in labor, in social life, in studies and in everyday life--everywhere and always the communist should remain a communist and with dignity bare the high title of a member of our Leninist party."

The party organizations should organize the indoctrination of the communists in precisely this spirit. (applause)

Our task is to improve and in every possible way better the leadership of the party gorkoms and raykoms over the work of the primary party organizations, paying particular attention to a differentiated approach in this question and proceeding from the basic and concrete tasks confronting each given group of primary party organizations.

In carrying out the provisions of the 25th Party Congress and the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Work of the Kirgiz Party Organization to Admit and Indoctrinate Candidate Members of the CPSU," the republic party organizations have done significant work in improving selection for the party and in raising the quality of the persons admitted to the ranks of the CPSU. The questions of the admission and indoctrination of young communists have been constantly within the view of the CPA Central Committee. These questions were twice discussed at Central Committee plenums and were also taken up at plenums of the party gorkoms and raykoms and in all the primary party organizations.

Over the last 5 years, the party organizations have admitted 26,865 of the best representatives of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the intelligentsia to the CPSU. Among the accepted candidate members of the CPSU during these years, workers comprised 61.7 percent, Komsomol members were 74.3 percent and women were 34.5 percent.

The CPA presently has a membership of 164,738 communists, including 158,224 members and 6,514 candidate members. The general educational level of the communists is constantly rising, and at present over 77 percent of them have a higher and secondary education.

At the same time, there still are shortcomings in the question of admitting young communists to the CPSU ranks and in their indoctrination. In the party organizations of Kalininskiy, imeni Kamo, Sevanskiy, Shamshadinskiy and other rayons there have been individual instances when persons not having the proper qualitifications have been admitted to the CPSU.

Particular attention must be given to correctly controlling the growth of the number of CPSU members so that the quantitative and qualitative changes occurring in the republic party organization contribute best to the growth of our forces and capabilities for more successfully carrying out the tasks confronting the organization in the area of economic and cultural construction and to increase the level of party leadership over all aspects of life.

Comrades! During the report period serious work was done to further improve and better party leadership over the activities of the republic soviets. The role of the state bodies was increased in all spheres of republic life.

At the center of attention of the soviets and their executive committees were constantly the great and key questions of economic, cultural and social development, the fundamental improvement in their organizational and control activities, the strengthening of state, labor and executive discipline, the ubiquitous fulfillment of state laws, the preservation of law and order, the legal indoctrination of the population, particularly the youth, and other important questions.

The deputies and the executive committees of the soviets carried out great work in carrying out the requests of the voters. The ties between the deputies and their voters have been consistently strengthened and broadened and have a business-like character. Unified deputy days have been held. The work of the permanent soviet commissions has been noticeably intensified.

We can say that the successes achieved by the republic over the report time are based also on the work of the Soviets, their executive committees and the 27,000 deputies of the republic.

Against the background of this positive work, we must also see the existing shortcomings, Individual local soviets and their executive committees have been slow in revising their work in a spirit of the demands of the new Constitution. They are not sufficiently concerned with the questions of improving the operation of the trade and consumer service enterprises, the providing of amenities in the population points, the economic activities of the production enterprises and organizations located on their territory or solving social problems. They poorly exercise their control functions in the area of observance of the laws and legislative enactments and do not fully utilize the opportunities of the permanent commissions.

In the future it is essential to improve party leadership over the soviets and direct their diverse activities at successfully carrying out the major tasks of further developing the republic economy and culture.

After the 26th CPA Congress the republic trade unions have grown numerically and become stronger in organizational terms. Their membership is some 1.38 million trade union members. The activities of the Armenian Sovprof [Trade Union Council] have become more effective and concrete. A number of measures has been carried out aimed at further improving the style and methods of work of the trade union organizations and improving the level of their work.

There has been an improvement in the area of developing the socialist competition. The rationalizers and inventers are working more intensely to introduce advanced experience. There have been positive shifts in the organization and rest and leisure of the workers, in sanitorium and resort operations and in the physical culture and sports movement.

At the same time the activities of a number of the republic trade union committees, the factory, plant and local trade union committees and organizations still do not meet the level of the tasks confronting them, they do not have a sufficient effect on carrying out the questions of the social and economic development of the enterprise and organization collectives and formalism has not been eradicated everywhere in the organization of the socialist competition. The trade union organizations often tolerate violations of housing and labor discipline as well as shortcomings in the area of ensuring safe working conditions on the job and improving the everyday conditions of the workers. They are not sufficiently active in organizing worker control in the service sphere.

It is the duty of the party organizations to strengthen leadership and provide the greatest possible help to the trade union organizations in carrying out the tasks confronting them.

Leadership of the Komsomol has been constantly at the center of attention of the CPA Central Committee and the republic party organizations. Around 23,000 young communists work in the Komsomol and take an active part in indoctrinating the youth in a spirit of loyalty to Lenin's legacy, Soviet patriotism and internationalism.

The Armenian Komsomol now has in its ranks over a half million young men and women, it is carrying out great work in the communist indoctrination of the youth and is taking an active part in economic and cultural construction. In the course of the nationwide movement to properly celebrate the 26th CPSU Congress, 3,000 Komsomol and youth collectives completed the five-year plan ahead of time.

During the years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan the Arpa-Sevan Tunnel, the Armenian Nuclear Power Plant, the Yerevan Subway, the Masis-Nurnus Railroad and the Akhuryanskoye Reservoir were Komsomol-sponsored projects. Our Komsomol members are also making a worthy contribution to the development of the Nonchernozem Zone of the RSFSR and to tapping the riches of Tyumen as well as the contruction of the BAM [Baykal-Amur Mainline] and Atommash [Nuclear Machinery] Plant, the KamAZ [Kama Truck Plant] and the Nadezhdinskiy Metallurgical Combine.

The student construction detachments also merit praise. Over the five-year plan, they have carried out more than 200 million rubles worth of work. They are also of great importance as schools of labor indoctrination.

The Lenin Komsomol of Armenia has accomplished many good deeds and in October of this year it will celebrate its 60th anniversary. But the pending tasks are even more responsible and complex.

The Komsomol Central Committee and the Komsomol committees must constantly improve and strengthen work in the area of ideological-political, moral and labor indoctrination of the youth. They must constantly seek to raise the professional activeness of the Komsomol organizations, particularly the small ones, and together with the trade unions more widely develop the tutorship movement, improve sponsorship of the Pioneers and school children, more actively involve young men and women in practical affairs and instill in them feelings of high civil duty and the pride of a Soviet man.

The republic party organizations in the future must consistently improve the leadership over the Komsomol and help it eliminate the existing shortcomings.

Under the leadership of the party organizations, the people's control bodies have begun to work more actively and effectively and they are helping to further develop the republic economy, to strengthen state and executive discipline and to raise the responsibility of the cadres for the assigned job. At the same time there are shortcomings in the work of the republic people's control bodies and the efforts of the Armenian People's Control Committee and the party organizations should be focused on eliminating these.

Comrades! During the past years the CPA Central Committee has conducted a policy of the unswerving observance of the Leninist standards of party life and intraparty democracy and the instituting of a spirit of collective leadership.

We have held 20 plenums of the CPA Central Committee and 16 meetings of the party and economic aktiv at which the most important and timely problems and questions in the activities of the republic party organization were examined in a concrete and businesslike manner and our tasks outlined.

The Central Committee members and candidate members and the members of the CPA Auditing Commission have taken an active and effective part in the preparation and discussion of questions and in working out and approving many decisions. The CPA Central Committee has systematically informed the party committees, the communists and the workers of the decisions taken in the course of carrying them out. At the Central Committee plenums information reports were given on the work of the Central Committee Bureau over a certain interval of time. Information coming from the local areas has been improved.

The CPA Central Committee has given daily attention to see to it that all the basic units of the republic party organization work smoothly, actively and effectively. The activities of such important and basic units as the party gorkoms and raykoms have become ever-more fruitful and meaningful.

There is a great role and responsibility for the CPA city and rayon party organizations and their committees in the area of mobilizing the efforts of the communists, the party organizations and the labor collectives and developing the initiative of the workers for successfully carrying out the tasks confronting the republic in economic and cultural construction.

And the fact that the republic has successfully met the quotas of the Tenth Five-Year Plan has been largely caused by the fact that the city and rayon party organizations and the militant detachments of the CPA with proper tenacity have carried out the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and are consistently carrying out party policy (applause).

The precongress report and election campaign has been carried out on a high organizational level and in a situation of great political activeness and professionalism, criticism and self-criticism. Around 98 percent of the republic communists participated in the work of the party meetings, and 55,814 persons spoke in the debates, that is, one out of every three participants. At them there was a meaningful and business-like discussion of a further improvement in the work of the party organizations, the urgent tasks in successfully concluding the Tenth Five-Year Plan, the shortcomings and unsettled questions and the pending matters in the first year and the entire 11th Five-Year Plan.

The report and election campaign again demonstrated the unanimous approval and strong support by the communists and by the entire republic party organization for the wise domestic and foreign policy of our great party and for the activities of its militant staff, the Leninist CPSU Central Committee.(applause)

Comrade delegates! The Central Committee has reported to you on the work it has done over the past 5 years to carry out the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the postcongress plenums, the decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and the decisions of the 26th CPA Congress.

In the struggle to implement the political and economic tasks posed by the 25th CPSU Congress and to carry out the quotas of the Tenth Five-Year Plan, the CPA and its organizations have undergone great and serious schooling in political tempering and have acquired rich experience.

In following the glorious Leninist traditions, our congress will sum up the results of the activities of the republic party organization, it will generalize the results of practical experience and all that is valuable and instructive in our work, it will criticize the shortcomings and mistakes, it will outline the ways to eliminate them and will determine the tasks of further improving party work and the new goals for the economic and social development of the republic. There can be no doubt that the congress delegates will discuss the accountability report with principled professionalism and with a feeling of high responsibility for the pending tasks of the republic party organization.

The successful work of our congress and the decisions which it will approve will provide each communist and each worker in the republic with a new charge for a good start in the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Our congress will affirm the readiness of the republic party organization and all the workers to carry out the new creative program and the new plans of the coming 26th Congress of our own Leninist party.

Our congress will reaffirm the monolithic solidarity of the communists, all the workers and the people of Soviet Armenia with the CPSU, the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by the outstanding perpetuator of the great cause of Lenin, the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. (applause)

Long live the CPSU which is confidently leading the Soviet people along the Leninist path to communism! (Loud, continued applause. Everyone rises.)

IVANOV CITES LENIN ON PARTY'S PRIMACY OVER TU'S

LD111111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Mar 81 p 2

[Article by Doctor of Historical Science Prof V. Ivanov pegged to 60th anniversary of 10th party congress: "On the Path to Socialism"]

[Text] "Our Communist Party and we Soviet communists," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, "had the enviable role of standing at the fountainhead of the socialist transformation of the world." In looking back over the heroic path it has trodden, the CPSU uses its historical experience as an aid to the creative interpretation of the economic and social processes of our society's development in conditions of mature socialism.

An important milestone on the path to the building of the new society was the 10th Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) (RCP (B)) congress which took place under V.I. Lenin's leadership from 8 through 16 March 1921. It was an exceptionally difficult time. Industrial production had fallen to one-seventh of the 1913 level. Agricultural production was less than two-thirds of the prewar level. Transportation was on the verge of paralysis. Foreign capitalists were threatening the Soviet republic with a new blockade and war.

In these conditions the party creatively elaborated a program for the transition to peaceful socialist building. Lenin's propositions on the creation of the bases of socialism, formulated back in the initial months of Soviet power, were further developed in the new economic policy. Its aim was to overcome the devastation, lay the foundations of a socialist economy, develop large-scale industry, establish an economic alliance between city and countryside, strengthen the alliance between the working class and peasantry, dislodge and eliminate capitalist elements and achieve the victory of socialism. While fulfilling these tasks they planned to comprehensively develop cooperation, establish trade on a wide scale and make use of material incentives and financial autonomy. The party set the task of demonstrating that the communists were able to run the country as well and better than the capitalists. Measures were also taken to step up the struggle against bourgeois ideology and to strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat--the main instrument for building socialism.

In order to win in the competition with capitalism the Soviet authorities strengthened by every means the commanding heights of socialism in the economy: nationalized industry, the state financial system, foreign trade and so forth. All the party's efforts were focused on the development of the masses' creative activeness, making extensive use for this purpose of the combination of moral and material incentives and the enlistment of working people to take part in the work of administrative and economic management organs. V.I. Lenin saw the point of the new economic policy and its main goal as being to merge with all the working masses and at the same time advance toward socialism.

The 10th congress attached special significance to mastering scientific economic management with a view to successfully building the new society. Under present conditions the CPSU is continuing and developing Lenin's principles for the development of the economy in the interests of all working people and with their most active and direct participation. The 26th CPSU Congress pointed to the need for the speediest elimination of bottlenecks and disproportions still existing in the national economy and for the fullest utilization of socialist production reserves.

For this, the congress noted, there is only one way--increasing exactingness and learning to work efficiently and manage the economy efficiently. The party's economic policy, which provides for a considerable improvement in production efficiency and output quality, has merged with the creativity of the masses and is ensuring the improvement of the entire system of social relations and the socialist way of life.

The decisions of the 10th party congress pointed out that the main conditions for creating the new society are the consolidation of the alliance of the working class and working peasantry and the development of the friendship of the country's peoples. To pool their efforts in the struggle to build socialism and defend the gains of October against the encroachments of foreign imperialists, the congress deemed it expedient to create a state union of soviet republics. It substantiated the need to render all-round aid to the backward peoples. "From the first days of Soviet power," the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress says, "our economic and social policy was designed to raise Russia's former national outlying districts to the level of its center as rapidly as possible. This task has been successfully resolved. The most important part here was played by close cooperation between all nations of the country and above all by the selfless aid to the Russian people."

While focusing its efforts on socialist creation, the party at the same time, in close connection with the main avenue of its activity, actively advocated the implementation of Lenin's principles of peaceful coexistence. The 10th RCP (B) Congress outlined an extensive program of struggle for the development of mutually advantageous foreign trade and cultural relations with capitalist countries. The entire course of history has confirmed that the preservation of peace has been and remains our party's main concern in the world arena and the Soviet state's main foreign policy goal.

The transition to peaceful socialist building developed under conditions of an acute ideological and political struggle within the ranks of the party itself. The question of the role and tasks of the trade unions was a central question in the discussion imposed on the party by the Trotskiyists and other opportunists. The oppositionists proposed handing over the management of the national economy to the trade unions and restricting the role of the party and state merely to the political sphere. V.I. Lenin called for a resolute struggle against the splittists, who "are going so far as to refute...the leading role of the party with regard to the mass of nonparty people," (Complete Collected Works Vol 42 p 244). He showed that the dictatorship of the proletariat can only be implemented through the Communist Party--the workers' supreme class organization. All remaining organizations, including the trade unions, work under its leadership. V.I. Lenin pointed out that as a social organization the trade unions must take an active part in managing the national economy but their main task is to be a "school of communism," that is to help the party to educate the masses in a communist spirit, to be concerned for the working people, to defend their vital interests and to encourage their social and labor activeness. The trade union question was essentially a question of the methods and means of involving the working masses in socialist building.

The congress thwarted the attempts of opportunist elements to split the trade union movement and to set it against the party and the socialist state. It consolidated the Leninist policy of democratizing trade union life, censuring the Trotskiyists' proposals to "shake up" the trade union apparatus and to tighten the screws of "war communism." V.I. Lenin showed convincingly that, by demanding an extension of trade union rights, the opportunist elements were pursuing purely demogogic ends, seeking special privileges for a bureaucratized section of workers and striving to remove them from the control of the party and the working class.

The congress resolution stated that transforming the trade unions into a genuine school of communism demands the utmost development of the masses' creative activeness, particularly in the sphere of the economy, to where the center of gravity of the struggle for socialism shifted after the end of the Civil War.

Responsible tasks also confronted the trade unions in the socialist education of the working masses and in the struggle against bourgeois and petit bourgeois ideology. The decisions of the 10th RCP(B) Congress pointed with special force to the need to strengthen party influence on the trade unions in every possible way. The congress pointed out that the communists' task "is to use long, patient and persistent educational work, personal example, organizational abilities, economic skill and concern for the working masses in order completely to win over to our party's side those millions of nonparty members who predominate at the present time in the trade union movement."

Under modern conditions the role of the trade unions as a school of communism has increased considerably. The party regards them as its reliably mainstay among the masses and as a powerful means of developing democracy and involving the working people in the building of communism.

The 10th RCP(B) Congress routed the opportunist elements and ensured the cohesion of the party's ranks on positions of Leninism. It adopted the resolution "On Party Unity," which was written by V.I. Lenin and strictly prohibited the existence of factions and groupings. V.I. Lenin formulated the chief political conclusion of the congress: "Party cohesion, barring of opposition to the party." (Vol 43 p 35).

The idea of the need to strengthen the unity of the party's ranks in every possible way and to suppress the opposition's splittist activity was a common theme in all the congress decisions. The strength of the Leninist communists' cohesion was demonstrated during the work of the congress when a large group of delegates traveled to Petrograd to participate in putting down the Kronshtadt rebellion organized by counterrevolution under the slogan "Power to the soviets, not to parties." This and similar slogans calculated to deceive the masses are being used by modern anticommunists seeking to undermine the foundations of the new system and to liquidate the gains of the peoples of the socialist community countries.

The congress decisions were approved by the party and the international communist movement. They played a historic role in uniting our party and strengthening its leading role at a turning point in the history of Soviet society--during the transiton from war to peace and to socialist creation. Even now the Leninist ideas of the 10th RCP(B) Congress inspire communists of all countries to struggle against opportunism and to strengthen the unity of Marxist-Leninist parties in every possible way.

Forging the unity of its ranks in uncompromising struggle against opportunists, the CPSU has rallied about itself all the working people and all the country's nations and nationalities. Historical experience has shown that the party's strength lies in unity with the people, while the people's strength lies in unity with the party and in its leadership. Their unbreakable cohesion is the guarantee of the successful fulfillment of the plans for communist building outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress.

DEVELOPMENT OF SYNTHETIC LIQUID FUEL VIEWED

LD101411 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 7

[TASS correspondent interview with Dr of Technical Sciences A. Krichko, director of the Institute of Combustible Minerals: "Petroleum From an Opencut Coal Mine"]

[Text] The Belkovskaya mine in the Moscow Basin is to become a proving ground for a future sector of industry. The construction of the country's first complex for obtaining liquid synthetic fuel from coal has begun on the adjacement territory.

It is symbolic that the foundations of our first venture into "coal petrochemicals" are being laid during the work of the party congress, Dr of Technical Sciences A. Krichko, director of the Institute of Combustible Minerals, told a TASS correspondent. In recent years the party and government have been devoting great attention to resolving fuel-energy and raw materials problems, and in particular the issues of the comprehensive saving of petroleum as a fuel. Here the task of obtaining benzine, kerosene, diesel and gas turbine fuel from coal takes on particular significance. It is known that our country possesses 53 percent of the total world coal reserves. And the largest basin in which the basic reserves of coal resources suitable for opencut working are concentrated is the Kansko-Achinskiy Basin. Here there are coal seams some 50-70 meters thick, covered with comparatively soft rock. The total coal reserve is assessed at 140 billion tons.

Meanwhile only about 1 percent of all-union fuel extraction is currently attributable to the Kansko-Achinskiy Basin. The reason for this is the difficulty involved in transporting the local coal. It loses its mechanical composition during transportation and storage. In the summer it ignites spontaneously and in the winter it freezes because of its high moisture content. In spite of the fact that this coal has a low ash content and a higher combustion heat than the lignites of all the country's basins, the economically effective radius of its shipment is 1,500-2,000 km. This is why one of the most promising ways of exploiting the basin is the production of synthetic liquid fuel from the local coal.

Our institute's scientists and specialists from the Grozgiproneftekhim and the Vniineftemash have developed the technology for obtaining liquid fuel products from coal. The key to turning solid fuel into petroleum is in the hydrogenation of the coal, that is, in saturating it with hydrogen. The choice of catalyst and of certain additional admixtures and a whole series of other innovations has enabled us to conduct this complex process at a relatively low temperature and, the main thing, pressure. An average of 4 tons of coal is required in order to obtain 1 ton of liquid fuel. The installation, or more precisely the small plant, which it is planned to commission at the Belkovskaya mine in 1983 will help us to develop and improve the technology. Its planned capacity is 10 tons of coal processed in 24 hours. This year will see the start of the construction of an even more powerful installation for 75 tons at the No 1 Berezovskiy section of the Kansko-Achinskiy Basin. And in the future they will be replaced by real plants whose output will be a substantial contribution by the chemical industry to the provision of high-quality synthetic liquid fuel for our national economy.

USE OF CASINGHEAD GAS IN POWER INDUSTRY NOTED

LD090943 [Editorial Report] Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian on 4 March carries on page 4 a 1,200-word article by correspondent M. Silvanovich from the Surgut GRES in Tyumenskaya Oblast. The article, entitled "Energy From Casinghead Gas," is largely devoted to an account of the construction and commissioning of and future prospects for the existing power station and for a second power station. A feature of the GRES which is mentioned by its main engineer is that it is a "pioneer in the use of" Casinghead gas in the USSR for producing electricity.

RADIO REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS FOR 10 MARCH

LD110218 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 10 March. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

The sowing of grain crops has begun in South Kazakhstan. Over 7,000 combines have gone into the fields. "Krasnaya Zevzda" wheat is being sown: It is a new kind of wheat producing 3-7 quintals per hectare more than other kinds. Omskaya Oblast commissions are carrying out checkups on machine overhaul. Over 25,000 tractors will be used in this spring's fieldwork. (0100 GMT)

The sowing of corn for fodder is in progress in south Uzbekistan. The first 1,000 ha of corn have been sown in Surkhandarinskaya Oblast. This year Uzbekistan corn growers plan to bring production up to 1,350,000 tons. (0900 GMT)

SELSKAYA ZHIZN CARRIES FORECAST FOR MARCH

LD101705 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 3 Mar 81 p 4

[USSR Hydrometeorological Center March Weather Forecast: "Babble, Ye Brooks"]

[Text] It has been a mild winter in almost all parts of the USSR. In December 1980 and January and February 1981 average monthly temperatures in the European part of the country (apart from western regions) were 4-8 degrees above normal which happens once every 10-30 years; West and East Siberia can expect as mild a winter as this only once every 80-100 years.

According to meteorological observation data since 1891 the European part of the USSR, West Siberia, Kazakhstan and Central Asia have had mild winters (December-February) in the following years: 1909-1910, 1913-1914, 1924-1925, 1943-1944, 1951-1952 and 1957-1958. After the mild winter, what is March going to be like? In the European part of the USSR it will be colder than usual in the central belt and in the south; warmer than usual in extreme northern oblasts.

In the Baltic area, Belorussia, the Central and Central Chernozem Regions the average monthly temperature will be 1-2 degrees below normal. In Leningradskaya, Vologodskaya, Pskovskaya and Novgorodskaya Oblasts the average monthy temperature will be near normal.

In Karelskaya ASSR, Komi ASSR and Arkhangelskaya and Murmanskaya Oblasts the average monthly temperature will be 1-2 degrees higher than usual.

In the Ukraine and Moldavia it will be relatively cold (2 degrees below normal) in the first 10 days. The average monthly temperature will also be 1-2 degrees below normal but it will be about average in southern oblasts, that is, plus 2-3 degrees. In the North Caucasus and Volga Region it will be relatively cold (1-3 degrees below normal, the norm being plus 2-4 degrees for the North Caucasus and between minus 3 and minus 7 for the Volga Region.)

On the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus the average monthly temperature will be about average (plus 4-7). In the Urals and Volga-Vyataka Regions the average monthly temperature will be 1-3 degrees below normal; 2-4 degrees colder than usual in the first 10-day period. In the West Siberia Region the average temperature for the month will be 1-2 degrees below normal. There will be near normal temperatures in the Yamalo-Nenetskiy and Khanty-Mansiyskiy Autonomous Okrugs. The first 10-day period will see the coldest weather.

In Kazakhstan the average monthly temperature will be 2-4 degrees below normal. There will be near-normal temperatures in the first 10 days in northern and eastern oblasts. In the Central Asian Republics the March temperature will be 1-3 degrees below average. In East Siberia and the Far East winter weather will persist with average temperatures below no[illegible].

FARMING ON PERSONAL PLOTS IN OMSKAYA OBLAST

LD101653 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 1 Mar 81 p 3

[Special correspondents Yu. Burov, Yu. Nikolayev article under the rubric "A Line in the Food Program": "The Omsk Citizens' Meat Counter"]

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress is paying great attention to the food program. Its aim has been formulated with the utmost clarity--that of solving the task of the uninterrupted supply to the population of produce, primarily of meat and milk, in the shortest possible time. We shall discuss how this problem is being solved in Omskaya Oblast.

We have before us the findings of a survey of food stores operating in Omsk city's cooperative trade system. "At all of them," as the document attests, "the following commission goods were on sale: beef, pork, rabbit, fresh and salted lard, beef sausage, individual sausages and cottage cheese. Meat quality was good everywhere. The only line for meat (up to 10 people) was at store No 14.

The document also cites the commission prices for each of the named products. One kilo of beef, for example, cost R2.90, 1 kilo of rabbit, R3.80.... As we can see, there is a difference between the state price and the commission price. But, on the other hand, it is no secret that the meat products from union-republic resources are still insufficient to fully satisfy the population's requirements. Thus their broad availability in consumer cooperative stores plays a vital role in making up the dinnertime menu of those same Omsk citizens.

Nevertheless, one does not have to buy the produce, sold on commission, in Omsk itself. The range of produce is even greater in, for example, the stores of the rayon center, Tavricheskoye settlement. Many housewives would certainly envy the customers at the Sosnovskih rural soviet food store: There they have fresh mutton, dietetic rabbit meat and poultry....

All the Omsk citizens with whom we had occasion to talk on food-related themes, invariably advised us to take a look at local kolkhoz markets, too. Here they unfailingly added:

"We have no meat dearer than R3.50, although there are no price restrictions."

It is to be admitted that at first such statements raised a certain doubt. We ourselves had had occasion to visit the markets of large neighboring cities--Novosibirsk, Tyumen and Kurgan.... Beef and mutton prices there are nearly double. We visited the old Kazachiy market and the new Leninskiy market. Meat prices do not, in fact, exceed the figures quoted to us.

During his tour of Siberia and the Far East in May 1978, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev repeatedly drew the Siberians' attention to the need to establish a sound food base in the region. Leonid Ilich's instructions and advice are being implemented energetically. In the last 2 years, the Omskaya Oblast farmers have harvested 8 million tons of grain. Stockbreeders have increased the sale of milk, meat and eggs to the state. The oblast is now unequalled in the country for its volume of butter production. And the entire agroindustrial complex produces food products worth nearly R3 billion annually of which a considerable part is dispatched to other economic regions.

All the links in the powerful complex will develop even more rapidly in the 11th 5-Year Plan. But nevertheless, it was not by chance that we began our discussion of the Omsk citizens' food program by familiarizing the reader with market and cooperative counters, those most sensitive and precise barometers of agricultural production in the individual sector. The fact is, the local party and soviet organs are among the first in Siberia and, perhaps, in the entire RSFSR to have begun in earnest making maximum use of the reserves of the population's personal subsidiary plots and to have achieved appreciable success there.

In Omskaya Oblast as, moreover, in the majority of others, there has been, over a long period, a decline in the area of personal plots and in the keeping of livestock by households. In the Ninth 5-Year Plan period alone, cattle numbers fell by nearly 60,000 and pigs by 25,000.... The excuse given was usually the increase in the rural workers' material prosperity. Once a villager had more money, they said, it became more convenient for him to buy produce at a store. Especially since labor productivity in public specialsized farming is far higher than in private farming. The population's improved educational level is among the factors which are adversely affecting the attitude to personal plots.

But are affluence and learning really to blame for weakening the age-old peasant attachment to home livestock and to the land? The CPSU Obkom analyzed the state of personal subsidiary plots. It became clear that potential for expanding the production of very important produce is by no means exhausted. Some rural inhabitants and workers at settlements and rayon centers would be glad to keep suckling pigs but cannot acquire them anywhere. Others parted with their cows only because of difficulties with feed procurement. Many attributed their loss of interest in personal plots to the large amount of manual labor. In the field, they say, we work with 100-horsepower machines but here we still use spades!

And having elucidated the true reasons preventing the better supply to rural inhabitants of meat, milk, potatoes and vegetables one can set about eliminating them in earnest. To satisfy demand for suckling pigs more quickly, the majority of kolkhozes and sovkhozes have organized small-scale hog units. Last year they sold the individual sector about 120,000 head of young. The population's demand for chicks is being met almost fully now.

The cattle situation was somewhat more complex. The prime hindrance here was the procedure for buying livestock from the population which was not invented in Siberia but which has become entrenched here. Omskaya oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes acquired up to 70,000-80,000 bull calves and heifers annually in the individual sector.

At first glance there would appear to be nothing reprehensible in that. A kolkhoz would acquire a calf from a villager, rear it and then sell the beef to the state or replenish its own dairy herd. But, we repeat, it is only at the first, superficial, glance that matters appear so innocent and even give an impression of efficiency. In fact, this practice leads to many negative phenomena. In some leaders it engenders parasitical sentiments and an irresponsible attitude to the development of production. Some 100 or so bull calves and heifers are bought and the planned number of livestock is achieved! There is nothing simpler than achieving that kind of increase on kolkhoz and sovkhoz livestock units!

The passion of kolkhozes and sovkhozes for purchasing cattle from the population has not only restricted the opportunities of peasant farmsteads for providing themselves with milk and meat but has also led to an increase in the expenditure of these types of produce at the actual agricultural enterprises for so-called internal needs. Judging by the calculations of Omsk's statisticians, up to 20 percent of the entire gross meat production went on covering these very needs at certain enterprises. And how could it be otherwise? A sovkhoz director is not going to put his own workers on a vegetarian diet especially after he himself has bought up their livestock!

A further question arose here. How to meet the needs of those people wishing to rear bull calves or to acquire a second cow? By acquiring them at the same public livestock units and selling them to the population? Even so, agricultural enterprises will not be able to allot more than 7,000-8,000 head for this purpose.... Or is it more advantageous to kolkhozes and sovkhozes to stop buying cattle from the individual sector completely, thereby giving it the greatest opportunities to expand its livestock population? After keen discussions it was decided to stick to the second option.

The course toward increasing the individual sector's livestock population accentuated the feed problem. Here, too, it was necessary to break down outdated habits and traditions. Leaders of agricultural enterprises, rural soviets, party raykoms and rayispolkoms had to be taught to show concern for feed for domestic livestock as well as the public herd. And this was not simple. For it was basically those very people who until recently had remained indifferent to personal plots, even if they had not actually displayed active opposition, who now had to have their attention directed to livestock raising on a household basis.

Of course, not everyone could immediately respond to the new requirements. Some leaders had to be put on the right track and be patiently schooled in what to do. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's book "The Virgin Lands" gave them enormous help in this, as all the party and Soviet workers whom we met, acknowledged. It does after all raise problems of the development of subsidiary plots. "The rural inhabitant without a personal plot is like a tree without roots," Leonid Ilich wrote. This catchphrase has been repeated thousands of times over in the most varied auditoriums and has evoked a fervent response in peoples' hearts everywhere.

Both the oblast leadership, and also the local party and soviet organs it must be said, have approached the solution of this complex task with flexibility and intelligence. They did not even begin to devise any kind of unified recipes, for instance, for providing subsidiary plots with feed. But, having convinced the chairmen of the rural soviets and kolkhozes and the sovkhoz directors of the need for increased attention to the peasant farmsteads, they left it to them themselves to show initiative, to choose the ways of best satisfying the requirements of individually-owned livestock.

Trust combined with strict exactingness has produced good results. Opportunities for giving support to the individual sector have been found almost everywhere.

"Recently it has become easier to keep cattle, and the attitude to its owners has changed," R.P. Chepurnaya, a teacher from Sosnovskiy said. "Allotments of land where we can cut hay have been assigned to us. Straw can be bought on the sovkhoz for R5 per ton. So it is not difficult to feed a cow. And if there is a cow there will always be food for piglets." The Chepurnyy family now keep about 20 ducks and a couple of piglets as well as their cow Aprelka, and they usually fatten a calf as well. They fully meet their own requirements as regards meat and milk and hand over the surplus to the consumer cooperative system. In 1980 they sold 2 quintals of milk, 1 quintal of pork and 160 kg of beef.

And this is how they proceed in Sibiryak Sovkhoz in Russko-Polyanskiy Rayon, the leader of which is Hero of Socialist Labor A.S. Petrov, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress.

"The sovkhoz has taken upon itself a large part of the rough and heavy work on the individual household plots," Aleksey Sergeyevich explained. "We deliver the feed on a centralized basis right to the base. The machine operators help to clear up and carry away the manure by machine, for which purpose we allocate graders and dump trucks."

In general, there are a good many options. And the concern shown has produced a good effect everywhere. The number of cattle belonging to the population increased by 45,000 in the 10th 5-Year Plan period and the number of hogs increased more than 50 percent. These figures on their own mean little to the layman. Therefore let me add that the increase has been achieved at the same time as a decrease has occurred in the rural population. And now for every 100 peasant farmsteads there are 125 head of cattle, 147 sheep and goats and more than 70 hogs. If poultry and rabbits are taken into account too it becomes obvious that such a farmstead is capable of not only satisfying the milk and meat requirements of the rural inhabitants themselves but also of sharing these products with the city which is what in fact does happen. In 1980 the consumer cooperative system purchased 13,200 tons of meat from the population--almost 3 times as much as in the 1st year of the 10th 5-Year Plan. And about 6,000 tons were sold in the kolkhoz markets....

In terms of the production growth rates in the individual sector and in the sale of surplus produce Omskaya Oblast has appreciably outstripped its neighbours in the region. One could observe, for comparison, that only 408 tons of meat were sold in Tyumen's markets in 1980, 51 tons less than in 1979. It is not surprising that cost of meat there is 50-100 percent higher.

And what effect has the upsurge of the peasant farmstead had upon the social production of agricultural products, the chief and fundamental source of supply of these for the nation's table? Do the kolkhoz fields not eclipse people's personal kitchen garden?

A group of scientists from the Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences, working on the social problems of Siberia's labor resources ascertained that the level of employment of the Omskaya Oblast rural population in social production is extremely high, higher than the average for the country and the RSFSR. And on the other hand the employment level of the Omskaya Oblast villagers in private subsidiary farming is, the sociologists admit, extremely low. After everything which has been said about attention to peasant farmsteads, such conclusions could seem paradoxical to some people. But N.G. Soroka, director of the Goncharovskiy Sovkhoz, is not at all surprised at it.

"That's how it should be!" he says. "The sovkhoz increasingly helps the worker out with regard to his worries over keeping domestic livestock and he works better in the field and in the [public] livestock unit. Nikolay Grigoryevich adduced quite eloquent facts to corroborate what he had said. Quite recently 300-350 workers left this sovkhoz yearly and fewer and fewer new ones replaced them. But last year only 25 people left and then for valid reasons. Stable cadres appeared and the sovkhoz trebled its deliveries of produce to the nation's table! And this upsurge had its origin in the attention shown to peasant farmsteads.

Last year the cooperatives bought most meat of all in Tavricheskiy Rayon--some 750 tons. On average every peasant farmstead sold them 72 kg.

We were in Tavricheskiy Raykom right on the eve of the congress when the results of the 5-year plan were being analysed there and when the results of what had been done since Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's memorable Siberian trip were being summed up. These results are impressive. Over a period of 3 years the rayon has increased its milk production by 7,000 tons and meat, by almost 5,000 tons. Just to transport an additional amount like this would require four full freight trains! The figures for the oblast as a whole are also impressive. On average 1 worker employed in the public sector of agriculture here produces 20 tons of grain, 5 tons of milk and 1 ton of meat. The residents of Omskaya Oblast have surpassed those of Novosibirskaya Oblast and Altayskiy Kray--their main rivals in the competition for grain harvest yields, milk yields and meat--from every hectare they get more than their Novosibirskaya Oblast and Altayskiy Kray rivals do. So we see that the development of personal subsidiary plots not only does not hamper but actually promotes the social production process on an intensive basis.

Of course, it is not easy to achieve the optimal combination of personal and public interests of the rural workers. Our interlocutors in Omsk and in the oblasts' rayons unanimously emphasized that the development of the populace's subsidiary plots must not be viewed in isolation from all the other socioeconomic tasks which face the countryside today. Only a comprehensive approach can be fruitful here. Only harmonious joint efforts by representatives of many organizations can guarantee that the city will receive additional food resources. We will discuss how this is to be achieved in practice in the next article.